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ABSTRACT

State agencies and organizations are playing an increasingly significant role in American higher education. With rising educational costs, increasingly complex programs, and burgeoning enrollments have come a movement toward State governing and coordinating boards designed to provide lay leadership in the advancement of public higher education. In 1960, the U.S. Office of Education published a volume entitled "State Boards Responsible for Higher Education," a volume whose introductory chapters, analytical tables and State-by-State descriptions of the organization of State boards proved a valuable resource for all concerned with higher education. This document is intended to provide an update of that publication by providing a factual description of arrangements now made by the States for governing and coordinating their higher education programs. (Author/HS)

State Boards Responsible for Higher Education 1970

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Highlights

This report identifies 289 State boards concerned with higher education, as well as the 1,286 public higher education institutional units for which they are responsible.

State boards responsible for higher education have varied functions which make them classifiable in five categories: governing boards, multicampus governing boards, governing-coordinating boards, coordinating boards, and supervisory, regulating, or accrediting boards, termed "other" boards.

The method of selecting members to serve on State boards responsible for public higher education has remained quite stable during the past decade. There is no clear evidence that one method of selection is superior to another in assuring enlightened, loyal, and energetic leadership.

Central office staffs of governing-coordinating and coordinating boards generally are insufficient to cope with the burgeoning work loads that confront them. With the increase in statewide coordinating and governing-coordinating boards, however, staffing appears to be on the increase with more understanding by the public of the complexity and scope of the functions assigned to central office personnel.

Coordination by a single statewide board is developing at an accelerated rate as evidenced by the proximity of the dates of creation for this type of board and the increasing number of such boards. Only seven States lack a legally constituted coordinating agency for higher education. One of the seven has a voluntee coordinating agency, and a second is under mandate to establish one.

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State Boards Responsible for Higher Education 1970

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Association of Governing Boards
of Universities and Colleges
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Foreword

State agencies and organizations are playing an increasingly significant role in American higher education. With rising educational cost, increasingly complex programs, and burgeoning enrollments has come a movement toward State governing and coordinating boards designed to provide lay leadership in the advancement of public higher education.

Almost a decade has elapsed since any comprehensive study of the organization and administration of public higher education has been made. This publication is designed to fill that gap partially by providing a factual description of arrangements now made by the States for governing and coordinating their higher education programs. It is our hope that this present report may assist in future planning of the control of public higher education in the Nation. Its publication points to the need for other studies to effect a modern assessment of the organization and administration of higher education.

The authors are experienced students and practitioners in the field of college and university administration, and their professional judgments have, we believe, a proper place in this volume. Their views are not, however, to be taken as expressing an official position of the U.S. Office of Education.

PETER P. MUIRHEAD
Executive Deputy Commissioner

Preface and Acknowledgments

In 1960, the U. S. Office of Education published a volume entitled *State Boards Responsible for Higher Education* by S. V. Martorana and the late Ernest V. Hollis. Both were at that time officials of the Office of Education. The introductory chapters and analytical tables and the State-by-State description of the organization of State boards proved a valuable resource for all those concerned with higher education.

The Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges is pleased to bring this reference work up to date. This revision, however, is not designed to provide the full scope of information carried in the first document, but contains updated information about the individual States and a basic reference table that organizes various categories of information as in the first publication.

Missing are interpretive opening chapters of the previous study that offered a careful analysis of trends. Resources do not permit an effort of comparable scope at this time. Nevertheless, the Association of Governing Boards intends to publish a supplement to supply a contemporary equivalent of certain parts of those original chapters. Serving as an introduction for this volume are certain observations for the guidance of the users made by Mrs. Mabel E. Rogers, director of research for the project.

The picture of institutional control shifts rapidly these days. Pressures of enrollment and the increasing complexities of local, State, and Federal finance produce changes each year. Several States now are considering drastic statute revisions which cannot be reflected here, because the legislation is still under consideration.

The Association of Governing Boards will produce periodic reports of these changes. Executive officers of State boards are encouraged to report new information to the Association.

To the U. S. Office of Education, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges expresses its gratitude for the funds necessary to complete this project. Special thanks also are extended to the panel of consultants for their assistance in preparation of the final results. Fortunately, one of the original authors, Dr. S. V. Martorana, now Vice Chairman for 2-Year Institutions in the State University of New York, was a consultant. We are further indebted to Dr. James L. Miller, Jr., Director of the Center for the Study of Education at the University of Michigan; and to Dr. Robert O. Berdahl of the Department of Higher Education at the University of Buffalo, who has just completed the text of a survey of statewide coordination.

Users of this volume are encouraged to communicate with the Association of Governing Boards concerning suggestions for similar studies. It is the intention of the Association to serve increasingly as a clearinghouse for information about the governance of both public and private institutions of higher education.

J. L. ZWINGLE, *President*
Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges

WASHINGTON, D.C.
April 1970

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PART I.

Background,

Organization of Public Higher Education,

Agencies Related to State Boards of Higher Education

Background

In 1960 higher education in the United States was booming. Enrollments were mushrooming; new institutions were being established; existing institutions were expanding; graduate education was unequal to the task of providing manpower for the multiple enterprises calling for high-level technical and professional competence. The shift in enrollment from the private to the public sector had advanced, as predicted. Branch campuses were being established. Universities were becoming systems. Statewide coordination was on the increase. Problems of planning and of finance were multiplying.

Federal support of higher education reached new proportions during the decade 1960-1970, and the U. S. Office of Education underwent a basic change of role, particularly with respect to higher education.

Purpose

State Boards Responsible for Higher Education, the 1960 publication described in the foreword, was the first one-volume compendium of information about State-related higher education. This revision, minus considerable supplementary material, attempts to present the facts as they existed in 1969 and 1970.

Related studies

Several other recent studies of American higher education explore special aspects of planning or governance not within the scope of this report. They include:

1. *Statewide Planning for Higher Education—Practices and Method,* D. Kent Halstead, Bureau of Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. A descriptive and evaluative study of State planning and coordinating agencies for higher education in the 50 States, by means of their published documents, "to identify and describe workable methodologies and procedures for statewide planning in higher education."
2. *Statewide Planning in Higher Education—Its Implications at Institutional Level,* Ernst C. Palola, Timothy Lebman and William Blischke, Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley. This study suggests some guiding principles for statewide planning that will meet the needs of higher education and also protect the autonomy of local institutions.
3. *Statewide Coordination of Higher Education,* Robert O. Berdahl, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C. A comparative field study of systems of higher education in 13 States directly and seven indirectly, based on confidential interviews with 30 to 50 persons per State, including Governors, legislators, budget officers, coordinating boards, and individuals in public and private universities and colleges.
4. *State Planning for Higher Education,* The Academy for Educational Development, Inc., Washington, D.C., December 1969. A report describing the status of planning for higher education in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia and listing the State planning agencies involved.
5. *Statewide Coordinating Agencies and State Commissions for Federal Programs in Higher Education—in 1969: A Directory of Professional Personnel,* Association of Executive Officers of Statewide Coordinating Boards, July 1969. A comprehensive directory of professional personnel of State higher education governing and coordinating agencies and State commissions for the administration of certain Federal programs relating to higher education.
6. *Legal Bases of Coordinating Boards of Higher Education in Thirty-Nine States,* Robert L. Williams, University of Michigan, for the Midwestern Office, The Council of State Governments, Chicago, September 1967. A report of the legal bases for coordination of higher education in 39 States, providing the essential provisions of the legislative acts or constitutional statements on the central coordinating agencies in these States.

Scope and procedures of this study

In an effort to reach the governing and coordinating boards of all 4-year or more public institutions of higher education, a personal letter was sent to the executive officer of each such board known to exist in each State, the District of Columbia, and the U. S. Outlying Areas. The letter discussed objectives of the study, described the information needed, and requested assistance in updating, verifying, and supplying the necessary data. Enclosed with the letters were appropriate tearsheets from the 1960 study. Sample tearsheets were enclosed for boards established since then. The coordinating letter also included a list of the State boards being studied in that State, and asked for verification or updating of the list.

Information received in response to the inquiry, combined with the results of research that attempted to answer remaining questions, was then arranged in the format designed for this report. Sources were rechecked as necessary for accuracy.

Community and junior colleges and 2-year units of senior colleges and universities are included only if they were reported as an integral part of the statewide system of higher education.

Definition of terms

In a study of this type, semantics or nomenclature can become a problem of some magnitude. American higher education has a way to go before it develops a consistent terminology. A governing board, a coordinating agency, a university, a college, a center, a branch, and many other terms can have different meanings in different States. The authors have tried to use each term consistently throughout the report. With terms defined at the outset, the reader may find it easier to follow their meaning as they are used in this study.

It has been necessary, of course, to make some arbitrary decisions in formulating these definitions. Insofar as possible, the definitions are consistent with those used in the 1960 study and in the *Education Directory, Institutions of Higher Education*. The terminology is intended to be sufficiently generic to be useful in describing the overall structure of American higher education. As in the 1960 study, the text, tables, and charts are given footnotes to show the actual terminology employed by the individual States.

A State board responsible for higher education.—A legally constituted body having some direct responsibility for the government, coordination, or supervision of public higher educational institutions, including professional schools, universities, 4-year colleges, 2-year colleges, technical institutes, or related types of education beyond the high school.

Institutional unit.—A college or university, or a branch, campus, or center of a college or university, considered to have sufficient identity for classification as a separate institution under the board and its central administrative staff. When factors of administrative practice, such as the presence of a full-time resident executive director and geographic location seem to warrant this classification, it is used, even though in its own setting the unit may be viewed simply as a part of an integrated institution.

All 1,037 public colleges and universities listed separately in the *Education Directory, 1968-69, Part III, Higher Education,* were automatically classified as institutional units. Some of those are shown in the *Directory* to have subsidiary component parts variously termed branches, campuses, centers. Most of these subsidiaries are classified as institutional units in this study, but some were found to lack sufficient institutional identity to warrant such classification. On the other hand, some units not listed as subsidiaries in the *Directory* were classified as institutional units because of information gathered from State boards, the institutions in question, or other sources. Through both procedures, 1,286 institutional units are identified in this study and listed in the basic reference table that begins on page 179.

The six types of institutional units identified for purposes of this report are:

Separate professional school.—An institutional unit meeting the criteria for institutional identity explained above, and having a single-purpose program to train practitioners of a given profession such as law, medicine, dentistry, or the merchant marine.

State university.—An institutional unit that offers programs leading to the doctor of philosophy or equivalent degree and has three or more professional schools as well as liberal arts and general programs, whether or not the word "university" is found in its official name.

State university and land-grant college combined.—An institutional unit that, in addition to being a State university, also has the legal designation in its State of a "land-grant college," and receives funds from the Federal Government under the conditions of the Morrill Act of 1862 and related subsequent Acts of Congress.

Land-grant college.—An institutional unit that is legally designated in its State as a "land-grant college" and receives land-grant college funds, but does not meet the requirements of classification as a university.

Four-year (or more) public college.—An institutional unit that offers liberal arts and/or professional courses leading to a bachelor's degree and (in some cases) to the master's degree but not to the doctor of philosophy or equivalent degree, and/or which has fewer than three professional schools.

Two-year public college.—An institutional unit meeting the criteria for institutional identity ex-

plained above, and that offers 2, but fewer than 4 years of work beyond the 12th grade leading to an associate degree, is geographically removed from other such units, and has a well-defined administrative and campus structure in the locale of its operation.

The five types of boards identified for purposes of this report are:

Governing board.—A board that is legally charged with the direct control and operation of only a single institutional unit.

Multicampus governing board.—A board that is legally charged with the direct control and operation of a State university or college system or a particular institution that has more than one institutional unit in a State where a statewide agency carries the primary coordinating responsibility for these institutions. The distinguishing factor in this classification revolves around the board's legal responsibility: a multicampus governing board may have both governing and coordinating responsibilities but never on a statewide basis.

Governing-coordinating board.—A board having legal responsibility for functioning both as a coordinating board and a governing board for two or more separate institutions that offer programs with common elements, and located in a State where no separate statewide coordinating board exists.

Coordinating board.—A board that is legally responsible for organizing, regulating, supervising, evaluating, or otherwise bringing together the overall policies or functions (or both) in areas such as planning, budgeting, and programing, but does not have authority to govern institutions.

Other board.—A board having responsibility at the State level for supervising, accrediting, certifying, advising, or performing a similar function in relation to public higher education institutions, but does not have specific authority to govern these institutions or to coordinate their operations.

Keys to understanding the chart that accompanies each State report are:

Solid line to the board.—Represents line of appointment or election to membership on the board.

Solid line from the board.—Represents clear line of authority of State board over the institutional units under it; or, in some cases, represents clear line of authority of State board over intervening local board.

Broken line from the board.—Represents less than governing authority of State board over institutional units or local board under it. All coordinating boards, for example, are shown with the broken line.

"Island" board.—In some instances, no line connects an institutional board to a State board; hence the term "island" board. These boards govern public institutions of higher education that are not under the supervision of any State board.

Organization of the report

This report is divided into three sections: Part I, a brief introduction; part II, the main section that deals separately with each State; part III, a basic reference table on each of the 50 States the District of Columbia, and the U. S. Outlying Areas, and two appendixes relating to governing-coordinating functions.

In part II, statewide coordinating boards for higher education are discussed first, and the State boards of education last, with the remaining boards presented in the order of institutional type as follows:

Separate professional school
State university
State university and land-grant college combined
Land-grant college
4-year (or more) college
2-year college

The organizational chart for each State refers to the basic reference table presented in part III. The table lists the name of each State board responsible for public higher education and the names and types of institutional unit or units it governs, coordinates, or supervises.

Organization of Public Higher Education

The classification of boards in this study indicates their character, but terms used are not exact definitions. The governing board of one institution, for example, may not operate in the same manner as a board of the same type in another locale. A governing board, a coordinating board, or a governing-coordinating board in one State may vary in purpose and function from that in another area. These differences may put the boards in different classifications in part II and in the basic reference table even though they may appear to be identical.

Types of State boards

Of the 289 State boards operating in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Outlying Areas, 130 are classified (as shown in column 10 of the basic reference table) as governing boards; 67 as multicampus governing boards; 32 as governing-coordinating boards; 37 as coordinating boards; and 23 are placed in the "other" category by appropriate footnoting. The past decade has seen an increase in the number of boards responsible for statewide coordination—from eight (1960) to 43 (1970). Responsibilities of coordinating boards differ from State to State. In some States, the board coordinates all education beyond the high school; in others the board has responsibility only for the 4-year (or more) colleges and universities. In a few States, the coordinating function is all inclusive and in others the concern is with public institutions only. Some State statutes setting up coordinating boards specify representation of the private institutions in the board membership.

Another development of the decade has been the increase in the number of States in which a single State board governs and coordinates all public higher education—from six (1960) to 14 (1970).

Number of institutional units responsible to State boards

In this study, there are 1,286 institutional units responsible to the 289 boards identified. A listing, by State, of these boards and institutional units is shown in the basic reference table, together with a breakdown, by type, of boards. A statistical summary of these boards by types and numbers of institutional units is shown below.

Number of Institutional Units Under 289 State Boards Responsible for Higher Education

TYPE OF BOARD	NUMBER OF BOARDS	INSTITUTIONAL UNITS		RANGE OF UNITS	AVERAGE NO. OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS
		PERCENT	NUMBER		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Governing	130	130	10%	.....	1
Multicampus governing	67	439	34%	2–21	6.6
Governing-coordinating	32	326	26%	2–88	10.6
Coordinating	37	323 [1]	25%	5–91	6 [2]
Other	23	68 [2]	5%	0–88	7.3 [2]
Total	289	1,286	100% [3]	0–91	6.3

Note: Column 5 does not total 100% because many units are included more than once by type of board.

[1] Actual figure 832. The number used here represents only those institutional units not included in the three types of boards already reported. Using figure of 832, 22.5 units is the average number.

[2] Actual figure 211. Included here are only those institutional units not included in the other board categories. Actual average: 9.2.

[3] Percentages based on 100% of actual figure of 1,286 institutional units, since in two categories of boards (coordinating and "other"), the only units reported are those not already included elsewhere. (See footnotes 1 and 2.)

Perhaps the most notable statistic in the above summary is that 765 of a total of 1,286 units are responsible to multicampus governing boards (439) and governing-coordinating boards (326). These two types of boards are very similar, the distinction being that governing-coordinating boards no longer exist in those States having a separate, statewide coordinating agency. Few State boards of education serve both as the coordinating and the governing board (Idaho, Montana, and Rhode Island) for all higher education, and in 11 States, one board, classified as a governing-coordinating board, governs all higher education.

In view of the increase in institutional units (748 in 1960; 1,286 in 1970), the tabulation also shows a percentage decrease in the number of units responsible to institutional boards and not to a statewide board as well. In the 1960 study, this number was relatively small (one out of seven). In 1970 the number decreased to one out of 10.

Statistical analyses leave unanswered the question of the optimum number of units a specific board can govern or coordinate effectively. In 1960, some governing-coordinating boards had direct governing responsibility for as few as two and as many as 46 (Board of Trustees, State University of New York) institutional units. In 1970, the range of units directly governed by a governing-coordinating board was from two to 70. On the other hand, boards with coordinating responsibilities only, have a range of units from five to 91, and the average is about 20.

There is no reliable guide to the limits of effective governing or coordinating functions. No norms of effectiveness have been established by which a governing board or a statewide coordinating board can be appraised, a matter deserving serious attention. The original version of this study notes:

. . . a coordinating board can be so conceived, structured, and staffed as to enable it to coordinate effectively as many institutional units as exist in a State. On the other hand, a governing-coordinating board, since it must control and plan for the institutions, as well as coordinate them, has more definite limitations. Depending on the size and complexity of the units, such a board should be responsible for not more than six to nine institutions. With a larger number, a condition develops which may be termed "presidential control," as opposed to "board control," of the institutions in the system. This encourages too great an assumption of authority in the administrative head of each unit and weakens the vital principle of lay board control to which this country is fully committed. As a general rule, it may be proposed that when a point of development of 10 or more colleges responsible to a single board is reached, institutional boards for the control of strictly institutional matters should be developed, and the overall board should assume only coordinating, rather than governing-coordinating, duties.[1]

Institutional units responsible to a State board of higher education

The last decade has produced a trend away from granting to a State board of education responsibility for higher education. State boards of education, already responsible for public elementary and secondary education, inherited responsibilities for the "normal schools" of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (the institutions now are State colleges or State universities), and for the 2-year colleges that have flourished during this century, particularly during the last two decades.

Many of the 2-year colleges had their beginnings as upward extensions of secondary schools. Some States have established governing or governing-coordinating bodies with responsibility only for the 2-year colleges; in other States, the 2-year colleges have become established parts of the governing-coordinating system for the college-level public institutions and, occasionally, of the university system, although a few are responsible to a State board of education. The governance of the 2-year or community colleges is an appropriate subject for a separate study. The trend favors local or regional boards of control. The present number of 2-year and 4-year institutions actually governed by these boards is shown in the basic reference table, which also shows the relatively small number of universities and land-grant colleges governed by them. Reliance on the State board of education as the statewide governing agency for all types of higher education exists in only three States. Responsibility for certain functions of higher education not related to governance is carried by several State boards of education. This study indicates what responsibilities are assigned to which boards.

[1] Martorana, S. V. and Ernest V. Hollis, *State Boards Responsible for Higher Education*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

Legal status and areas of responsibility

This study does not analyse legal status or areas of responsibility except as indicated in Part II. Much of the information presented in the 1960 study remains accurate except for changes in numbers of boards and institutional units. The legal statutes are usually clear on the authority and duties of coordinating and governing boards. Seldom, however, does a legal statute clearly set forth the full extent of a governing-coordinating board's responsibility or accurately describe its operation.

Characteristics of State boards responsible for higher education are determined in each State by legal statutes which create them, and to some degree by the public view of the way public institutions should be governed and administered. Thus, boards with similar legislation may operate in rather distinctive patterns. No attempt has been made to summarize precise board structure, membership, term of office, tenure, qualification, board administration, numbers and types of meetings, staffing, or board titles.

Agencies related to State boards of higher education

Many States have two or more boards that work together on various aspects of higher education. Committees, commissions, agencies, and boards, both State and national, official and voluntary, maintain working relationships with State boards. These groups are as varied as their reasons for existence. Some make official or advisory recommendations on higher education; some are involved in inter-university cooperation; some grow out of State or Federal responsibility for administering the great volume of education legislation enacted by the States and the Congress during the 1960's. Today, with many colleges and universities becoming more involved in local concerns, many local groups have an impact on these institutions.

Regional compacts of higher education

The increase in coordination of educational programs on a statewide basis resulting from heavy enrollments, costs, awareness of need, and the availability of major Federal funds for higher education has accelerated the demand for cooperation across State lines. Three regional education compacts have a longer history of encouraging cooperation among the States: the Southern Regional Education Board (1949), the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (1953), and the New England Board of Higher Education (1955). During the 1960's these compacts have become increasingly involved in regional programs, focusing attention on needs, providing information, and helping to provide new opportunities for education to a larger number of people at a minimum expense.

At the same time, funds available from the Federal Government have made it possible for States not presently involved in regional compacts (as well as some of the member States) to join together in studies of regional needs. Institutions of higher education have been able to form consortia for varying purposes—basic research in educational needs, long range planning, scientific study, sharing of faculties and facilities—thereby creating opportunities for greater numbers of people to benefit from existing resources. These consortia often comprise groups in close proximity; others unite institutions in diverse geographical areas. Consortia can involve public and private colleges and universities, and have benefited both the stronger, more influential institutions and lesser known "developing" institutions.

Education Commission of the States

A national compact for education, the Education Commission of the States, was formed in 1966 "to further encourage a working relationship among Governors, legislators, educators, and the Federal Government for the improvement of education." Forty States and three Outlying Areas are members of the compact. In 1969 the compact established a higher education services division. Working with the commission are such groups as the National Governors Conference, the Association of Executive Officers of Statewide Boards of Higher Education, the National Legislative Conference, the Council of State Governments, and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

PART II.

Organization of Public Higher Education In the 50 States and Outlying Areas

ALABAMA

In Alabama, 10 State boards are responsible for 31 publicly supported institutions of higher education, including four 4-year (or more) branch campuses of three of the institutions and 17 State-supported junior colleges. The Alabama Commission on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating body; the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama is responsible for three 4-year (or more) campuses; the Board of Trustees of Auburn University for the main campus and a 4-year campus; and each of six boards is responsible for one institution: Board of Trustees, Florence State University; Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University; Board of Trustees, Livingston University; Board of Trustees, Troy State University; Board of Trustees, University of Montevallo (formerly Alabama College); and Board of Trustees, University of South Alabama. The State Board of Education is responsible for Alabama A&M University, which operates a 4-year branch campus, Alabama State University, and 17 State-supported junior colleges.

The State of Alabama participates in the interstate program of higher education that is operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Alabama Commission on Higher Education

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education was created by legislative statute in 1969. Meetings must be held at least twice yearly, with as many more as are deemed necessary scheduled or called. Usually, meetings are held on the campuses of the different institutions of higher education in the State. A majority of the membership constitutes a quorum; however, action on new programs of instruction, research or institutions requires a majority vote of the total membership.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Of the nine members, one must be a resident from each of the congressional districts, and one member must be appointed from the State at large. Should the number of congressional districts increase, the membership of the commission increases in like number; however, should the districts decrease in number, the membership remains at nine with at-large appointments to the commission increasing proportionally. No member can be on a governing board, be employed by, or directly connected with any institution of higher education in the State, the State department of education, or any county or other local board, and no member may serve past June 30 following his 70th birthday. Appointments are made for 9-year overlapping terms. Members who have served for five or more years are not eligible for reappointment.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission's primary purpose is to provide for coneinuous study, analyses, evaluation, planning, reporting, and recommendations for long-range planning with established priorities on a statewide system to assure a sound, vigorous, progressive, and coordinated system of higher education for the State. The commission maintains an information system; coordinates programs of instruction, research, and public service of the institutions of higher education; consolidates budget requests for the State institutions and submits them, with recommendations, to the legislature; and serves in an advisory capacity to the Governor and the legislature, reporting to them from time to time on the status of higher education in the States. For the purposes of this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission appoints an executive officer, who, with the commission's approval, employs such personnel, including specialists and consultants, as are necessary to carry out the duties of the central office.

Board of Trustees, University of Alabama

The Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama was created by authority of an act of the general assembly in 1821. The constitution of Alabama of 1901 provided for the continuance of this then-existent board. Statutes have conferred corporate status and powers upon the board.

Legally, the board is required to meet annually, at which time it elects from its number a president pro tempore, who presides in the absence of the Governor, the designated president. At any regular meeting, the board may prescribe other regular times for its meetings and for special and adjourned meetings. Special meetings may be called by the president pro tempore of the board, or in case he is incapacitated to act, by the Governor as president of the board, upon the application of four members, or three members with the president's concurrence, provided that the members have been notified at least 7 days prior to the time of the special meeting. Regular meetings must be held at the university, but other meetings may be held in the cities of Montgomery, Birmingham, or Huntsville.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 12 members. Two members are elected from the congressional district in which the university is located, and one member is elected from each of the other seven congressional districts. The board will be reduced to 11 members by attrition in 1971 due to the loss of one congressional district in the State. The other two members, the Governor and the State superintendent of education, are ex officio members. A quorum consists of five members exclusive of the ex officio members. Every member present is required to vote and a majority governs.

A member is elected for a term of 12 years. In order to provide continuity for the affairs of the board, the members are divided into three groups. Elections of all members of a group are held at the same time and the groups are elected at 4-year intervals. Members are eligible to be reelected to successive terms. When the term of a member expires or a vacancy for any other cause occurs, the remaining trustees elect a new member, subject to confirmation by the State senate. The senate, if it rejects the name of any person submitted to it, then elects a member.

Responsibilities of the board.—By virtue of the 1901 Alabama constitution, the board is responsible for overseeing the governance of the university, which consists of three campuses, each having a president as chief executive officer reporting directly to the board. The presidents of the three campuses form a council of presidents, with one of their number serving as chairman, and the chairmanship rotating annually. The board may create an executive committee consisting of three or more of its members, upon which it may confer full power and authority to lease, sell, and convey its lands or any part thereof or any interest therein, as fully as it could do itself. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board employs an executive secretary, who serves as secretary to the council of presidents of the university and is responsible for coordinating the work of the board with its three campuses. The board's office is located on the Tuscaloosa campus.

Relationships with other groups.—The university cooperates with the Alabama Commission on Higher Education. In addition, interinstitutional cooperation and planning will be one of the university's major thrusts in the next decade. Currently, the university is participating in institutional development programs with Miles College in Birmingham, Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, and Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky. Plans are under way for an interinstitutional consortium involving Alabama A&M University, the University of Montevallo, Huntingdon College, Miles College, and Stillman College. The university also participates with nine institutions in a domestic student exchange program, sponsors a marine sciences institute at Bayou La Batre, is involved with the State Board of Education in statewide junior colleges coordination, and holds membership in the Alabama Technical Assistance Corporation. An office for special services is maintained at the State Capitol in Montgomery, and recently, the university provided the executive director for a legislative study commission on education in Alabama.

Board of Trustees, Auburn University

The Board of Trustees of Auburn University in its present form was created by authority of the Alabama constitution of 1901, when the institution was known as Alabama Polytechnic Institute. In the provision creating the board, reference was made to the original name of the institution, the Agricultural and Mechanical College, founded in 1872. The board was made a corporate body by the statutes of Alabama.

The board is required to hold a regular annual meeting at the university. A special meeting may be held when called by the Governor, as president of the board, provided that a written notice has been mailed to each trustee at least 10 days prior to the meeting. Likewise, upon a written application of any three members of the board, the Governor must call a special meeting. The board usually meets four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 12 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Two members are appointed from the congressional district in which the institution is located, and one member from each of the other eight congressional districts, as these districts were constituted on January 1, 1961. The Governor and the State superintendent of education are ex officio members. A quorum consists of six members, although a smaller number may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present.

The terms of the members have been arranged to overlap, in order to provide continuity for the affairs of the board. Members are divided into three

classes, nearly equal, so that one-third of the membership may be appointed quadrennially. The trustees from the fourth, fifth, and seventh congressional districts constitute the first class; those from the second, sixth, and eighth districts, the second class; and those from the first, third, and ninth districts, the third class. Each member is appointed for a term of 12 years and is eligible to receive successive appointments.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university, which is made up of a main campus and one branch campus. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities.

It is the duty of the board to make a full report to each session of the legislature of the board's transactions and of the condition of the university, including an itemized account of all receipts and disbursements. In this study, it is classified as a multi-campus governing board.

Central office staff.—The secretary employed by the board is responsible for countersigning certificates of the president of the board, or the president pro tempore, for the payment of actual expenses incurred by the trustees in the discharge of their duties. At the present time the board does not maintain an office.

Relations with other groups.—The board appoints a committee of three men that, with the Governor as chairman, directs the extension service of the university in the expenditure of all money relevant to putting into effect the Smith-Lever Act of the Federal Government.

Board of Trustees, Alabama A&M University

See State Board of Education.

Board of Trustees, Alabama State University

See State Board of Education.

Florence State University

The Board of Trustees of Florence State University was created by an act of the State legislature in 1967, which statute also gave it corporate status and conferred upon it university status as of September 1, 1968. The original institution, Florence State College, had its history in the State statutes beginning in 1872.

Legally, the board is required to meet annually and special meetings may be called by the president by written notice at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. Any three members of the board may make a written request of the president for a special meeting, in which instance the meeting must be called.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. Of these nine members, six must be members of the seventh and eighth congressional districts, at least two of whom are residents of the district in which the institution is located, and three members from the State at large. The Governor, who serves as ex officio president of the board, and the State superintendent of education are the other two members. The board elects its own president pro tempore to serve in the absence of the Governor, and the board has appointed the president of the institution to serve as its secretary without vote. Each member is appointed to a 12-year staggered term and may be reelected to successive terms. A quorum consists of six members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university and has assumed the duties formerly vested in the State Board of Education under the laws of the State with regard to the supervision, management, and control of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning and funding of physical facilities. It is the duty of the board to make, or cause to be made, a full report of its transactions and of the condition of the university to the legislature at each session. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Alabama Commission on Higher Education in its program and with the State Board of Education in areas of mutual concern.

Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University

The Board of Trustees of Jacksonville State University was created by an act of the Alabama legis-

lature in regular session in 1967 and is a body corporate. Its history as Jacksonville State College is related in the State statutes dating back to 1881.

Legally, the board is required to meet annually. Special meetings may be called by the Governor by written notice at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. Upon application in writing of any three members of the board, the Governor must call a special meeting, giving the same written notice in advance.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. Of the nine, two members must be from the congressional district in which the institution is located, one from each of the other congressional districts in the State, the Governor, who is ex officio president of the board, and the State superintendent of education. The first members of the board were appointed one-third for terms of 4 years, one-third for terms of 8 years, and one-third for terms of 12 years. Thereafter each trustee will be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate for a term of 12 years. The board elects a president pro tempore to serve in the absence of the Governor and the board appoints the president of the institution to serve as its secretary, without vote. Six members constitute a quorum.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university and has assumed the duties of supervision, management, and control of the institution formerly vested in the State Board of Education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning and funding of physical facilities. It is the duty of the board to make, or cause to be made, a full report of its transactions and of the condition of the university to the legislature at each session. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Alabama Commission on Higher Education in its program and with the State Board of Education in areas of mutual concern.

Board of Trustees, Livingston University

The Board of Trustees of Livingston University was created in its present form in 1967, at which time it was given corporate status as well. Its history, as Livingston College, is in the State statutes beginning in 1907.

Legally, the board is required to meet annually. Special meetings may be called by the Governor by written notice at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. Also, with proper notice, the Governor must call a special meeting upon receiving a written request from any three members of the board. Other information for the Board of Trustees of Livingston University is the same as that listed for the Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University.

Board of Trustees, Troy State University

The Board of Trustees of Troy State University was created in its present form by an act of the legislature in 1967, which act also gave the board corporate status and conferred university standing on the institution. The history of the governance of Troy State College, its former designation, dates back to 1887 in the Alabama statutes.

Legally, the board is required to meet annually. Special meetings may be called by the Governor if at least 10 days written notice is given in advance of the meeting; also, upon written request of any three members of the board, the Governor must call a meeting of the board, giving the same notice required for any special meeting. Other information is the same as that listed for the Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University.

Board of Trustees, University of Montevallo

The Board of Trustees of the University of Montevallo (formerly Alabama College) was created in its present form by authority of the statutes of the State. However, the management of the university from its beginning has always been vested in a board whose membership was composed in the same way as it is now. All rights, powers, and remedies granted in and by the 1893 act to create and establish an industrial school and any act amendatory thereto, are confirmed and preserved for the University of Montevallo. The statutes declare the university to be and to remain a corporate body. The Statutes of Alabama of 1956 permit the board to admit qualified male students to the institution and to confer upon them appropriate degrees, making it a coeducational institution. It received university status as of September 1, 1969.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 12 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate, one from each congressional district and two from the State at large. Should the number of congressional districts increase, trustees are appointed by reducing the appointments from the State at large. All new appointees, except those for the State at large, must, at the time of appointment, be residents of the districts for which they are appointed, and they vacate office if they move from those districts. A trustee is ineligible to be elected by the board to any office pertaining to the college. The Governor, who is president of the board, and the State superintendent of education are ex officio members.

The members are appointed for overlapping terms of 12 years, with the terms of office of one-third of the members expiring at 4-year intervals. The members are eligible to receive successive appointments.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Since this board governs only one institution, it is classified in this study as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board employs a treasurer who cannot be a member of the board. He is responsible for receiving, holding, and disbursing all money belonging to the college. The board also elects a secretary. The secretary, treasurer, and all other officers, agents, or servants of the college who are required to keep, use, or dispose of any of its property, must keep accounts of their transactions, which must at all times be open for inspection and examination by the president, trustees, or anyone appointed by the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Alabama Commission on Higher Education in its program and with the State Board of Education in areas of mutual concern.

Board of Trustees, University of South Alabama

The Board of Trustees of the University of South Alabama was created by authority of the State legislature in special session in 1963. Statutes have conferred corporate status and powers upon the board.

Legally, the board is required to hold one meeting annually. Special meetings of the board may be called by the Governor by written notice mailed to each trustee at least 10 days in advance of the date of the meeting; or a special meeting must be called by the Governor upon application in writing of any three or more members of the board. No special meeting shall be held on a date less than 10 days subsequent to the date of the Governor's notice of the meeting, except in case of emergency, which the Governor shall specify in his notice to the trustees. Seven members constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 17 members, 15 of whom are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. Of the 15 members, three must be from Mobile County, three from the State at large, the State superintendent of education, the Governor, who is the ex officio president of the board, and one each from nine State senatorial districts as those districts were designated at the time the university was organized. The trustees hold office for a term of 12 years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The board is divided into three classes, as nearly equal as may be, so that one-third are chosen quadrennially. Vacancies occurring in the office of trustee for any reason are filled by the Governor and the appointee holds office until the next meeting of the legislature. No trustee may receive any pay or emolument other than his actual expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties as a trustee.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board has all the rights, privileges, and authority necessary to promote the purpose of its creation, which is to establish and provide for the maintenance and operation of a State university in Mobile County. It may hold, lease, sell, or in any other manner not inconsistent with the object or terms of the grant or grants under which it holds, dispose of any property, real or personal, or any estate or interest therein, as to it may seem best for the purposes of the institution. Sales of property, real or personal, may be made at any time by the trustees. The board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Alabama Commission on Higher Education in its program and with the State Board of Education in areas of mutual concern.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created by authority of the statutes of the State of Alabama. The board is required to hold a regular annual meeting. Such other meetings may be held as the duties of the board and the needs of the institutions it governs may require.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is composed of eight members elected by the people and the Governor as an ex officio member. The Governor is president of the board and the State superintendent of education is secretary and executive officer. A vice-president is elected from its members annually. Elected members serve 4-year terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The State Board of Education is responsible for the government of two institutions of higher education, Alabama A&M University and Alabama State University, and controls the 17 junior colleges in the State. The board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board, through its executive officer, also prescribes rules and regulations that govern the training and certification of teachers in the public schools of the State.

Subject to the approval of the board, and under such rules and regulations as it determines, any institution of higher education that receives all or part of its support from the State of Alabama may contract with other State governments, their agencies, or their institutions of higher education within or without State boundaries, to provide educational facilities to residents of Alabama at an expense to such residents not exceeding the probable cost to them if the facilities were provided at such Alabama institution of higher education.

Subject to the approval of the board, and under such rules and regulations as it determines, any institution of higher education which receives all or part of its support from the State of Alabama may contract with other State governments, their agencies, or their institutions of higher education, to provide educational facilities at such Alabama institution to residents of such other States.

The State Board of Education also has authority to contract with the Tuskegee Institute, a privately controlled institution, for educational services for Alabama students and to allocate to Tuskegee Institute any appropriation to the State Board for Tuskegee Institute. The State superintendent of education is an ex officio member of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, to which the Governor appoints five members.

The board is authorized to contract with the Southern Regional Education Board for medical and dental education of Alabama students in Meharry Medical College out of any appropriation that may be made available to the State Board for Regional Education.

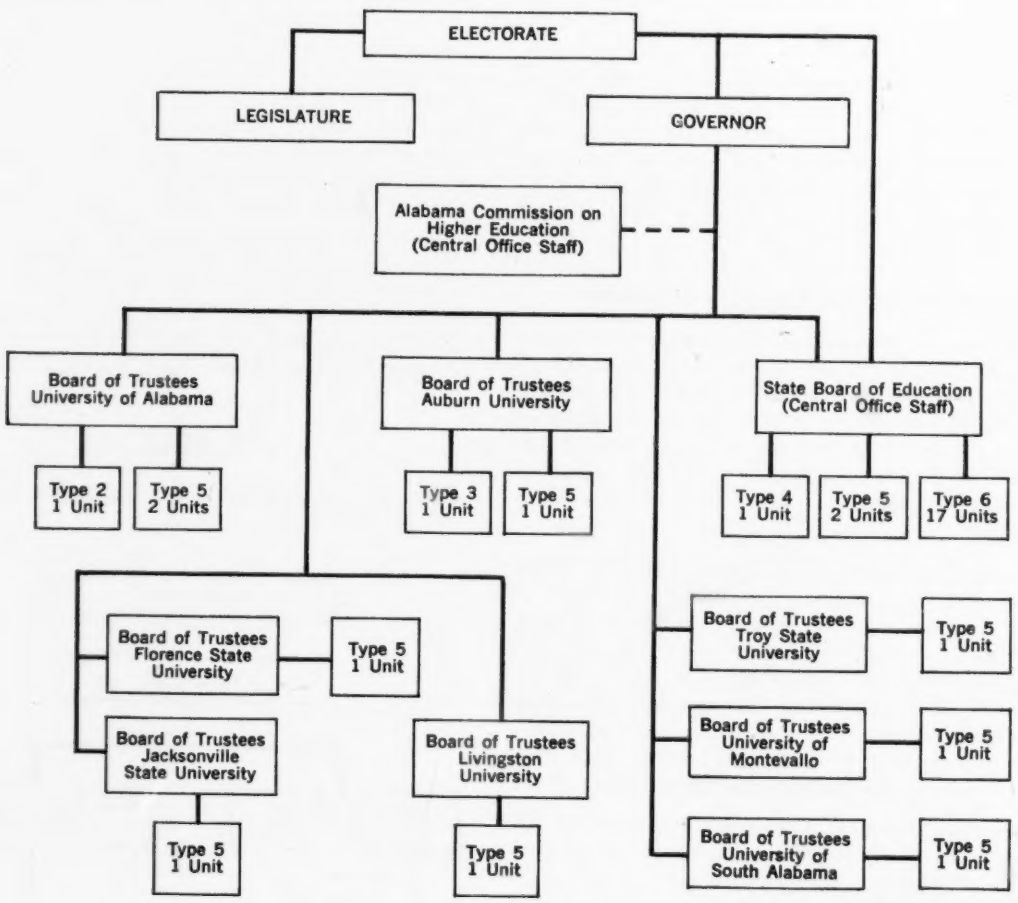
This board also is responsible for public elementary and secondary education programs and for supervision of 27 State technical trade schools. Since this board has both coordinating and operating responsibilities for institutions of higher education, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board as well as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State superintendent of education is appointed by the State board of education and serves at the pleasure of that board. He must be a person of good moral character, with academic and professional education equivalent to graduation from a standard university or college, who is knowledgeable in school administration and has training and experience sufficient to qualify him to perform the duties of his office.

Relations with other groups.—The State Board of Education cooperates with the Federal Government in the administration of the Smith-Hughes Vocation Act, the Smith-Bankhead Rehabilitation Act, and other Federal programs of benefit to any level of public education.

ALABAMA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year (or more) college


ELECTORATE
LEGISLATURE
GOVERNOR
Alabama Commission on Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees University of Alabama
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Board of Trustees Auburn University
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Type 6 17 Units
Board of Trustees Florence State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Jacksonville State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Livingston University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Troy State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees University of Montevallo
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees University of South Alabama
Type 5 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

ALASKA

The Board of Regents of the University of Alaska is responsible for governing the State system of higher education. The University of Alaska consists of the land-grant university campus at College, Alaska, a few miles from Fairbanks, and seven 2-year community colleges in population centers throughout the State. Two additional community colleges are under development, and three other sites are being studied.

Vocational and technical training programs are the responsibility of the State Board of Education. These programs are established and administered by local school districts. Where community colleges have been established, vocational-technical training is provided by the community college under contract with the local school board.

Board of Regents, University of Alaska

The present Board of Regents, University of Alaska, was the board of trustees when the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines was established as a land-grant college in 1917. When the name of the institution was changed to the University of Alaska in 1935, the corporate governing board became the Board of Regents by authority of the statutes of the Territory of Alaska.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board consists of eight members, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Alaska, appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of a majority of all the members of the legislature assembled in joint session. No sectarian or partisan test may be used in the appointments of members. Each member is appointed for a term of eight years and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The Board of Regents is responsible for the government of the University of Alaska. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities.

Meetings of the board are required by law to be open to the public and press, and all records of meetings and all proceedings must be open to inspection by the public and press at reasonable times. The board, however, may hold executive sessions, and the findings of these sessions may be made a part of the record of the proceedings. At the present time, only two annual meetings are required by law.

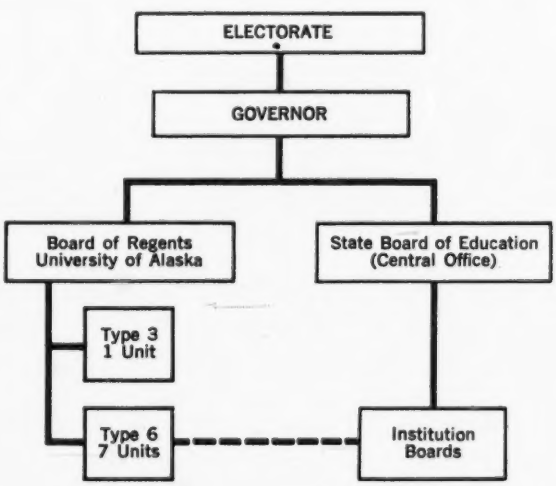
The board makes a written report to the legislature, at the beginning of each of its regular sessions, of the condition of the property of the university, of all receipts and expenditures, and of the educational and other work performed by the university.

In addition to responsibility for the direction of the University at College, Alaska, the Board of Regents also has the responsibility for the establishment, administration, and accreditation of academic programs and the disbursement of funds at the seven community colleges. Contracts are negotiated with boards of local political subdivisions or independent school districts to conduct vocational-technical training. Community college resident directors are appointed by the Board of Regents with the approval of the contracting local body.

The University of Alaska receives all money, appropriations, and grants from the Federal Government for public higher education in Alaska, including technical training programs offered for credit. Federal grants for support of non-credit vocational-technical programs are distributed to local school boards through the Alaska State Board of Education.

ALASKA

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:
University of Alaska accredits and supervises all academic programs, including technical programs offered for credit. Two-year (community) colleges provide non-credit vocational-technical training under contract to local boards of education.

Note:
See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

ARIZONA

In Arizona, two State boards are responsible for 14 higher education institutions. The Arizona Board of Regents has responsibility for three institutions and the State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges of Arizona has the responsibility for 11 institutions within seven districts. The State of Arizona participates in the interstate program of higher education operated by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Arizona Board of Regents

In 1959, Board of Regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona superseded the title Board of Regents of the University and State Colleges of Arizona. In 1966, the name was again changed to Arizona Board of Regents after the one State college was given university status. The earliest board was made a corporate body in 1945 as a consolidation into one board of the governing bodies of three institutions by authority of a legislative act pursuant to a provision in the constitution. Meetings of the board must be open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership of the board, although a lesser number may adjourn from time to time.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Regents consists of 10 members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, from among the residents of Arizona. The Governor and the State superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members.

Each member is appointed for an 8-year term, and may be reappointed to successive terms. In order to provide continuity for the affairs of the board and the institutions, terms of the members are staggered, with two members appointed every odd-numbered year.

Responsibilities of the board.—The Arizona Board of Regents has jurisdiction and control over the three universities of the State of Arizona and has wide general administrative powers over the universities as provided by the Arizona constitution and the statutes of the State of Arizona. The board makes an annual report to the Governor on the progress of the universities.

Because the Arizona Board of Regents governs multiple institutions and is located in a state where no central coordinating board exists, it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The Arizona Board of Regents appoints an adviser to the board and a budget officer. There are 12 other professional staff in the central office.

Relations with other groups.—The State of Arizona in 1953 authorized the Governor, for and in behalf of the State, to participate in the program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, and designated this board as the governing authority of educational institutions that may enter into contractual agreements with the commission.

State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges in Arizona

In 1960, enacting legislation created the present State system for junior colleges. The State law governing the system invests joint but not equal powers for the governance of junior colleges in the State Board of Directors and district governing boards. Meetings of the State board are open to the public and must be held once a month. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership of the board, although a lesser number may adjourn from time to time.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of directors consists of 17 members. Fourteen of the members are appointed by the Governor, one from each county in the State. The term of office is 7 years and the terms are not concurrent. Two terms expire each year. Three members are ex officio: the superintendent of public instruction, the director of the State department of vocational education, and a member of the Arizona Board of Regents selected by that body to serve on the State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges.

Responsibilities of the board.—The State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges is responsible for (1) enacting ordinances for the government of the institutions under its jurisdiction; (2) setting standards for the establishment, development, administration, operation, and accreditation of junior colleges; (3) permitting and arranging for certification of experienced and qualified community leaders in business, the professions, and the arts for the purpose of teaching classes at a junior college in fields of their specific competence; (4) establishing qualifications of the instructional staff and establishing standards of vocational competence required to instruct in occupational as well as academic subjects; (5) fixing tuitions and fees to be charged; (6) establishing curriculums and designating courses at the several in-

stitutions which in its judgment will best serve the interests of the State; and (7) determining the eligibility and approving petitions for the establishment of new junior college districts.

The board makes an annual report to the Governor on the progress of the junior college districts and the board.

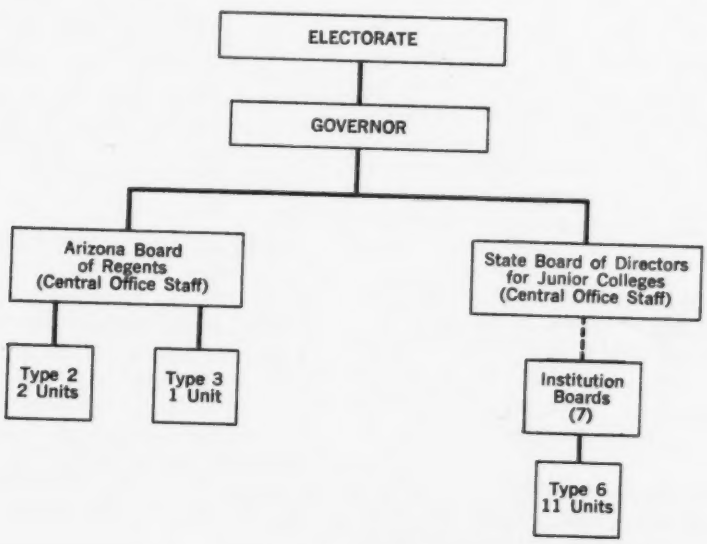
This board governs multiple institutions in a State where no central coordinating board exists; therefore, it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board of directors appoints an executive director who serves as its professional adviser and executive officer. One other professional staff member, a business consultant, is in the central office.

Relations with other groups.—There is a direct legislative relationship with the junior college district governing boards. The board's relationship with the Arizona Board of Regents is unstructured and is dependent upon a cooperative attitude by each board.

ARIZONA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Arizona Board of Regents (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Type 2 2 Units
Type 3 1 Unit
Institution Boards (7)
Type 6 11 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

ARKANSAS

In Arkansas, 10 State boards are responsible for 13 institutions of higher education. The Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance coordinates all higher education in the State and also acts as the State Junior College Board, coordinating all State and locally controlled community and junior colleges. The Board of Trustees, University of Arkansas, governs four institutional units, including a separate professional school and a 4-year branch. A board of trustees governs each of the following seven institutions: Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College; Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Arkansas Polytechnic College; Arkansas State University (which operates a 2-year branch); Henderson State College; Southern State College; and State College of Arkansas.

The State of Arkansas participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance

The Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance was established by an act of the Arkansas General Assembly in 1961. The commission serves the coordinating agency for financial and other matters pertaining to higher education in the State. It is required to meet at least once each year and may meet on campuses as it deems necessary.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of 10 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate to 10-year overlapping terms of office. No more than two members of the commission may be appointed from any one congressional district, as such districts were established in 1951, and no more than three members of the commission at any one time may be graduates of the State university or any one State college or university. No trustee of any institution of higher education in the State is eligible for membership on the commission.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission is responsible for (1) receiving, evaluating, and coordinating budgets for the State system of higher education and presenting to the Governor and the general assembly a single budget request containing recommendations for separate appropriations to each of the colleges and universities; (2) coordinating continuing studies of the university and State colleges and universities in all matters involving finances and capital improvements, and (3) submitting reports of their findings to the Governor and the general assembly and to each institution of higher learning, together with recommendations and plans for implementation. In this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission employs an executive director who must have experience in the field of higher education and competency in the fields of institutional management and finance, and such other staff members, professional and clerical, as are necessary to carry out its functions.

Relationships with other groups.—The commission works closely with all institutions of higher education in the State, and with the Governor and the general assembly. In addition, through some of the State colleges and universities, the commission works with the Ozarks Regional Commission in regional development of recreation education and the establishment of a computer center to serve colleges and universities in the region.

Board of Trustees, University of Arkansas

The Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas was created in 1871. Authority for its creation are the constitution and the statutes of the State of Arkansas. The board was changed to its present form by the legislature in 1943 and by amendment to the constitution in 1942. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to hold four meetings a year, but usually meets 10 times. The meetings are open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Trustees of the University of Arkansas consists of 10 members appointed by the Governor with the confirmation of the senate. One member must be appointed from each of the four congressional districts; four members who are alumni of the university must be appointed from the State at large. Each member is appointed for a term of 10 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The appointments are made so that the terms are overlapping. Since 1959, seven years has been the approximate average length of service of each member.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of trustees is responsible for the government of the four

institutional units constituting the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The university's vice president for business serves as the board's secretary.

Board of Trustees, Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College

The Board of Trustees, Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College was created in 1927. Earlier, the college, which had been a junior college, was a branch of the University of Arkansas. The board was changed to its present form by an amendment to the constitution in 1943. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to hold four meetings each year, which must be open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the confirmation of the senate. They must be qualified electors of the State. The Governor, the attorney general, the secretary of State, the auditor, the State treasurer, the State land commissioner, the judges of the supreme court, and the directing heads or employees of any State department, State agency, or State institution are not eligible for membership on the board. Each member is appointed for a term of 7 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the college and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Trustees, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College

This institution was created as a vocational and agricultural school in 1909, and later became a college. The present form of its board was fixed by an amendment to the constitution in '943. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. This board is required to hold four public meetings a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the confirmation of the senate. The members must be qualified electors of the State. The Governor, the attorney general, the secretary of State, the auditor, the State treasurer, the State land commissioner, the judges of the supreme court, members of the general assembly, and the directing heads or employees of any State department, State agency, or State institution may not be members. Each member is appointed for a 5-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the college and his administrative staff serve also as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Trustees, Arkansas Polytechnic College

Information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Board of Trustees, Arkansas State University

Information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, except that this board also has responsibility for a branch.

Board of Trustees, Henderson State College

The first board of trustees for the Henderson State College was created in 1929; the present board was created in 1943.

The structure and duties of the board are the same as those listed for the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College.

Board of Trustees, Southern State College

Information is the same as that given for the Board of Trustees of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Board of Trustees, State College of Arkansas

The first board of trustees for the State College of Arkansas was created in 1907; the board in its present form was created in 1943.

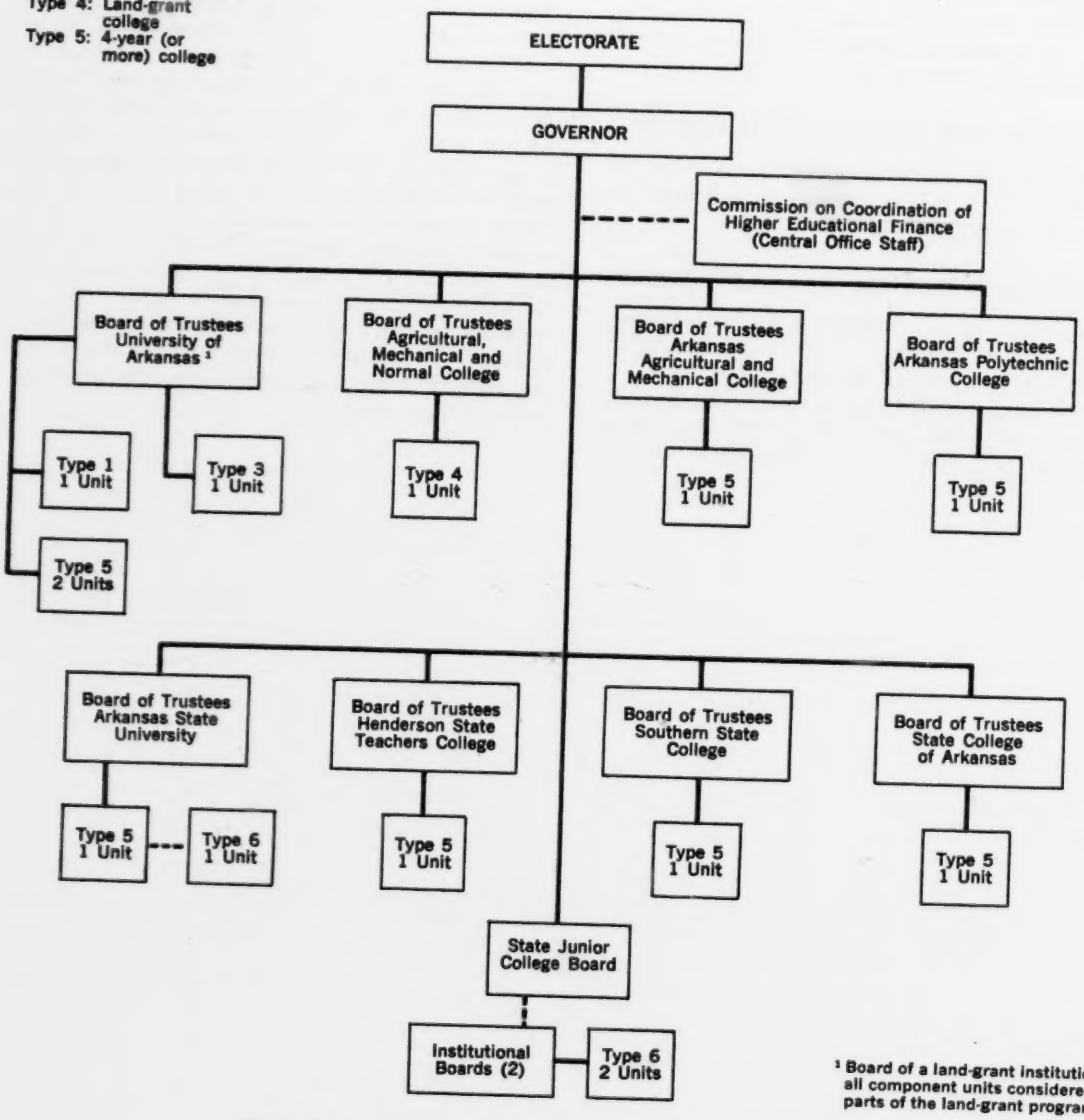
The structure and duties of the board are the same as those listed for the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College.

State Junior College Board

The Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance also serves as the statewide coordinating agency for community junior colleges. When the commission acts as the State Community Junior College Board, the commissioner of education becomes an ex officio member. The commission generally has the same responsibilities for the community junior colleges as for the senior institutions in the State. All community junior colleges are governed by local boards of control. Each local board is composed of nine qualified electors of the district in which the community junior college is located. They are initially appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, but thereafter are elected from the district at large (at the same time and in the same manner as provided by law for State and county officials). In this study, the board is classified as a coordinating board at the junior college level.

ARKANSAS

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Commission on Coordination of Higher Educational Finance (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees University of Arkansas [1]
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Board of Trustees Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College
Type 4 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Arkansas Polytechnic College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Arkansas State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Henderson State Teachers College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Southern State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College of Arkansas
Type 5 1 Unit
State Junior College Board
Institutional Boards (2)
Type 6 2 Units

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

CALIFORNIA

In California, five State boards are responsible for 122 higher education institutions. The California Coordinating Council for Higher Education coordinates the three segments of public higher education in the State—the universities, the colleges, and the community colleges—in matters of finance and planning. A fourth participant in the Council is the segment composed of private 4-year colleges and universities. The Board of Regents of the University of California operates three separate professional schools and eight other institutional units which together constitute the University of California. The Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges is responsible for 19 State colleges. The Board of Governors of California Community Colleges has general supervision over 91 locally controlled junior colleges. The Board of Governors of the California Maritime Academy is responsible for a single institution, a professional school.

The State of California participates in the program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, the administrative agency for the Western Regional Education Compact, which has been ratified by all 12 of the Western States; and in the national Compact for Education. The director of the council serves as one of California's commissioners on the Education Commission of the States.

California Coordinating Council for Higher Education

The Coordinating Council for Higher Education was established in 1960 to advise the Governor, the legislature, and the governing boards of the three segments of public higher education in California (the university, the State colleges, and the community colleges) on matters of finance and program development, the need for additional facilities, and generally to develop plans for the orderly growth of California higher education. The council is a direct result of the recommendations contained in California's Master Plan for Higher Education, and represents a formal expression of the principle of cooperation among the segments of California's higher education system. The council does not exercise direct control over any of the segments, but functions as an advisory body to them.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—Composition of the council was changed by the 1970 Legislature, with the Governor's approval, to 10 members—one representative each from the university, the State colleges, the community colleges, and the private institutions; plus one ex officio, nonvoting representative of the State Board of Education; and six members appointed by the Governor to represent the general public. Generally, the terms of office are for 4 years and members may be appointed to successive terms. Public institutional representatives are chosen by their respective boards each year; the private institution's representative is appointed by the Governor for a 4-year term.

Responsibilities of the council.—These primary tasks have been assigned by statute to the council: review the annual budget and capital outlay requests of the university and the State colleges, and develop comments and recommendations for presentation to the Governor and the legislature on the general level of support sought from State resources; interpret the functional differentiation among the segments in terms of the Donahoe Higher Education Act, the master plan, and other agreements, and make recommendations for changes, if needed, in the functions and educational programs of the three public segments; develop plans for the orderly growth of higher education in California, and make recommendations to those concerned on the need for, and general geographical location of, new facilities for the university and the State colleges; and administer California's participation in Federal programs as required under such laws as the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Housing Act of 1964, and the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The council also undertakes studies within general subject areas or upon specific subjects as requested by the Governor, the legislature, or the governing boards of the segments, and initiates its own studies. It is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The council employs a small, permanent professional staff of experts in the field of higher education. This staff performs most of the council's studies with the assistance and cooperation of representatives from the various segments of higher education, and in some cases, calls in special consultants.

The Regents of the University of California

The Regents of the University of California, a corporation, was created by authority of the State statutes in 1868. Its present authority for corporate status is from the State constitution as amended in 1918. The bylaws of the board of regents provide for a meeting of the board once a month unless dispensed with by the board. Meetings are open to the public except for executive session.

The Regents of the University of California oversees operation of eight general campuses and one campus devoted to the health sciences; extension services; field stations and scientific laboratories, which together, constitute the University of California. In addition, a law school and an art institute are affiliated with the University of California.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is composed of 24 members, 16 of whom are appointed by the Governor for 16-year terms and may be reappointed. In the appointment of its regents, the university must be kept "free from all political and sectarian influence." The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, speaker of the assembly, superintendent of public instruction, and presidents of the State board of agriculture, the university, the alumni association of the university, and the Mechanics Institute of San Francisco are ex officio members. A quorum consists of seven members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities.

Legally, each of the institutional units of the university is a part of a single institution and subject to central authority. In actual practice, however, each of the several major units of the university is accorded considerable administrative autonomy within a framework of common policy and has a large degree of institutional identity. Therefore, each of these units is listed in this study as a separate entity and the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university is the chief executive officer of the university system. He is assisted by nine vice presidents and other statewide officers. Each of the nine campuses has a chancellor who is the chief administrative officer. The regents are served by a secretary, a treasurer, and a general counsel.

Relationships with other groups.—The Hastings College of Law, affiliated with the University of California, is under the administration of a separate board of directors. (The Board of Directors of the Hastings College of Law consists of nine members. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California is its ex officio president; and one of the directors of this corporate board must be either an heir or representative of the Honorable Serranus Clinton Hastings, who was the first chief justice of the State of California.)

The San Francisco Art Institute (formerly the California School of Fine Arts), a privately controlled institution, is affiliated with the university.

One representative of the University, chosen by the Board of Regents, represents the university on the Coordinating Council for Higher Education which serves as an advisory body to the governing boards of higher education and to appropriate State officials.

The board of regents is subject only to such legislative control as may be necessary to insure compliance with the terms of endowments of the university and the security of its funds. Appropriations by the legislature to the regents for operation of the university are in lump sum.

The Trustees of the California State Colleges

The California State Colleges are administered by a board designated as the Trustees of the California State Colleges, established by State statute in 1961. Its corporate status is from the same statutes. Legally, the board is required to meet four times a year, but in practice meets about 10 times. A quorum consists of a majority of the appointive members.

Structure of membership and methods of selection.—The board is composed of 16 members appointed by the Governor and four ex officio members: The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the superintendent of public instruction, and the chancellor of the California State Colleges. The speaker of the general assembly has the status of a legislative interim committee on the subject of the State colleges and, although he cannot vote, meets with the board and participates in its work to the extent that such participation is not incompatible with his position as a member of the legislature. However, the 1970 Legislature submitted to the State's voters at the November 3 general election a constitutional amendment which, if approved, will make the speaker a full voting member of the trustees. The trustees are appointed to 8-year staggered terms expiring each calendar year, and may be appointed to successive terms. In the appointment of the trustees, "the State colleges shall be kept entirely independent of all political and sectarian influence." If the trustees and the Regents of the University of California both consent, the chancellor of the California State Colleges may sit with the

Regents of the university and the president of the university may sit with the trustees in an advisory capacity.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board has the powers, duties, and functions with respect to the management, administration, and control of the State colleges vested in the State Board of Education prior to July 1, 1961. These responsibilities include the government of the 19 State colleges. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a multi-campus governing board.

Central office staff.—The trustees employ a general secretary and other supportive administrative and clerical staff to assist the chancellor of the system in the government of the institution.

Relationships with other groups.—One representative of the State colleges, chosen by the trustees, serves on the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges was created by authority of the State statutes in 1968. Meetings are open to the public except for executive sessions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is composed of 15 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The terms of office are for 4 years and members may be reappointed to successive terms. All official acts of the board require the affirmative vote of at least eight members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board provides leadership and direction in the continuing development of junior colleges as an integral and effective element in the structure of public higher education in the State. The board has general supervision over 91 locally controlled junior colleges, and its work is directed toward maintaining and continuing, to the maximum degree possible, local autonomy and control in the administration of the junior colleges. For the purpose of this study, it is classified as a coordinating board for the 2-year institutions only.

Central office staff.—The board employs an executive officer and such supportive staff as necessary for the effective conduct of the work of the council.

Relationships with other groups.—One representative of the community colleges, chosen by the board, serves on the Coordinating Council on Higher Education. The board also works with the State Board of Education in carrying out Federal programs affecting two-year public colleges and with the Governor's Advisory Council on Vocational Education. The chancellor also serves, by law, on the State Apprenticeship Council.

Board of Governors, California Maritime Academy

The Board of Governors of the Maritime Academy was created in 1929 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. The board usually meets five times a year in meetings open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of governors of the academy consists of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of three members. Each member is appointed for a 4-year term, and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 10 years.

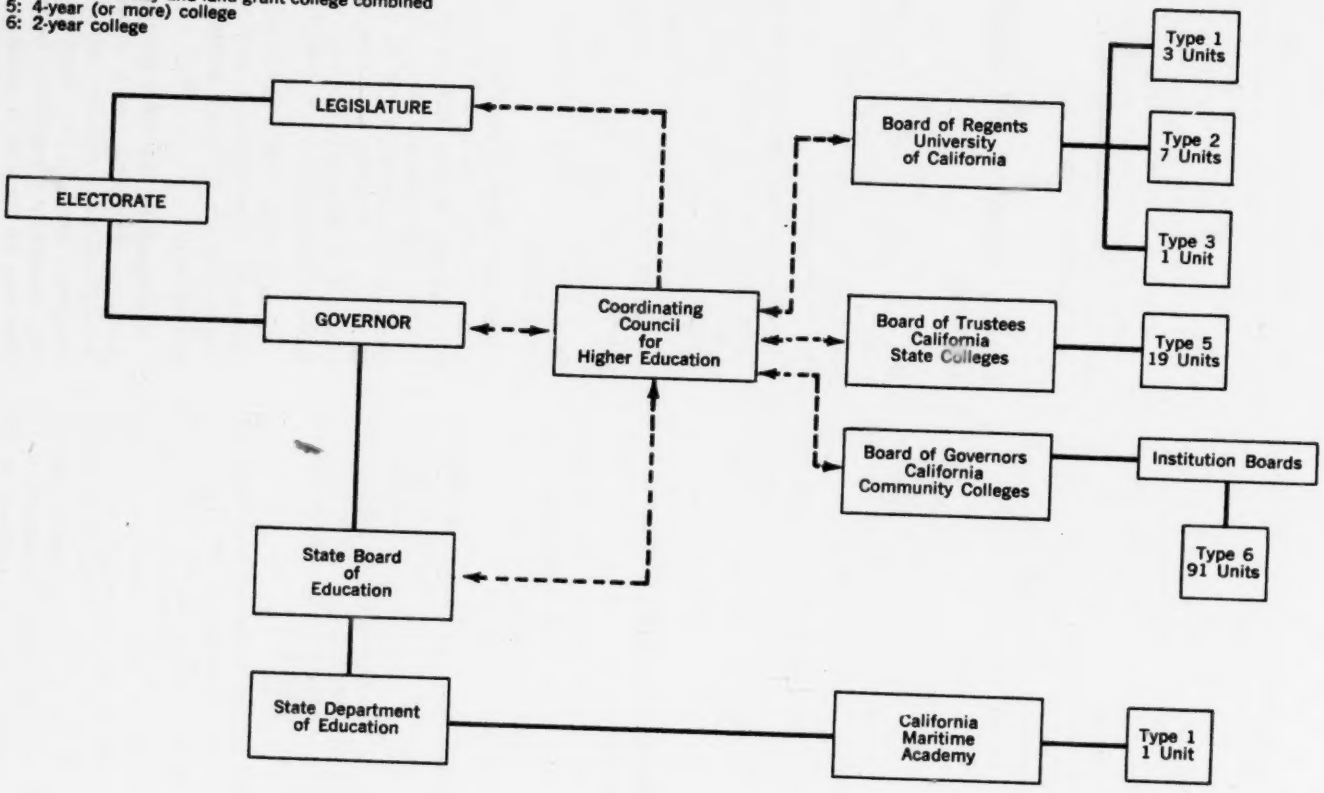
Responsibilities of the board.—The board of governors provides, maintains, manages, and controls the academy; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study this board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board of governors appoints the superintendent of the academy, who is responsible for its direct control, supervision, and management.

Relationships with other groups.—The California Maritime Academy has a relationship with the State Department of Education. The Federal Government, through the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, provides assistance to the State and to certain students in the form of a grant of funds, a training ship, and uniform and textbook allowances.

CALIFORNIA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

COLORADO

In Colorado, five State boards are responsible for 23 institutions of higher education. The Regents of the University of Colorado are responsible for the university, including the two centers, Denver and Colorado Springs, and the Medical Center. The Board of Trustees, Colorado School of Mines, is responsible for a single institution; the Trustees of the State Colleges in Colorado are responsible for five colleges; the Board of Agriculture is responsible for two institutions; and the State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education has responsibility for five State community colleges and some limited responsibility for the six local district 2-year colleges.

The State of Colorado participates in the interstate program of higher education operated by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Colorado Commission on Higher Education

The Colorado Commission on Higher Education was created by the general assembly in 1965 as a coordinating board. An advisory committee was established for the primary purpose of maintaining liaison with the general assembly and the respective governing boards. Amendments of 1970 expanded the membership of the commission and advisory committee and clarified and extended the functions and authority of the commission.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of nine members, appointed by the Governor with consent of the senate. At no time shall there be more than five members of any one political party and no member shall have been an officer, member or employee of a board of control of any State-supported institution of higher learning in the State for a period of 2 years prior to his appointment.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission develops long-range plans for an evolving State program of higher education; reviews operating and capital budget requests of the colleges and universities; and recommends priorities for funding to the Governor and joint budget committee of the general assembly. The commission also reviews and makes decisions on proposed new degree programs in any of the institutions of higher education; makes recommendations to the Governor and joint budget committee on the establishment of State-supported institutions of higher education; and studies and makes recommendations in other areas of programing at the postsecondary level. The commission serves as the State agency administering certain Federal programs for higher education. In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission appoints an executive director who employs such professional and clerical personnel as deemed necessary, within approved budgets, to carry out the duties and functions of the commission.

The Regents of the University of Colorado

The board, the Regents of the University of Colorado, was created by authority of the constitution of the State of Colorado in 1876. Its authority for corporate status is also from the constitution. Meetings are usually held once a month and are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members, six of whom are elected by the people of the State. The president of the university is an ex officio member who serves as chairman of the board and has the privilege of participating in discussion but not of voting except in a tie. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is elected for a term of 6 years and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the two institutional units that constitute the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a multicampus governing board that cooperates with the Colorado Commission on Higher Education in planning.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

State Board of Agriculture

The State Board of Agriculture was established by act of the Colorado General Assembly in 1876. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings are required by statute to be held the second Wednesday of December and the second Wednesday of May of each year; however, the board normally meets monthly during the year and its meetings are conducted in open session.

A quorum of the board consists of the majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State Board of Agriculture consists of eight members appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the senate, two of whom must be farmers. The president of Colorado State University is an ex-officio member. Each member of the board is appointed for a term of 8 years and may not be reappointed. Two members are appointed every 2 years, with terms overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of Colorado State University and Fort Lewis College. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Since there are two institutions governed by the board, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The secretary of the board also serves as faculty secretary, and the director of budgets and planning of the university serves as treasurer of the board.

The Trustees of the State Colleges in Colorado

The governing board operates under the corporate title, The Trustees of the State Colleges in Colorado. It was created by State statutes in 1889 and also derives its authority as a corporate body from the statutes. The statutes prescribe an annual meeting although six regular meetings are usually held and a comparable number of special meetings. All meetings are open to the public except that executive sessions are closed.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. A quorum consists of four members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The trustees are the governing board for five State colleges and as such are considered a multicampus governing board. Authority for general policy determination encompasses: supervision of the colleges; control and direction of their funds and appropriation; provision of, as means are available, suitable buildings, ground and equipment by purchase, lease or donation; budgeting and plans for financing current operations; the appointment, removal and management of professors and personnel, as well as the establishment of all other policies and regulations affecting personnel; stipulation of the courses of instruction; establishment of the qualifications for admission; and granting of degrees and diplomas.

Central office staff.—The trustees maintain a permanent, central office. It is professionally staffed with an executive secretary, who also serves as treasurer, two assistant secretaries and supporting technicians and clerical personnel.

Relationships with other groups.—The trustees are subject to the statutes which established the Colorado Commission on Higher Education as a coordinating agency for higher education in the State. The trustees cooperate with the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education in regional planning.

Board of Trustees, Colorado School of Mines

The Board of Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines was created by authority of the State statutes in 1876, and its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings are held 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members who are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. One member must be an alumnus of the institution who received his degree at least 10 years prior to his appointment. A quorum consists of three members. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, and planning of physical facilities. This board is classified as a governing board.

State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education

The State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education was created by legislative statute in 1967. Its corporate status comes from

the same statute. A majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor, who also appoints the chairman and vice chairman. Of the nine members appointed, one must represent agriculture; one, labor organizations; and one, business. The board must have two members from each congressional district in the State and at least one member who resides in the western slope of the State (west of the Continental Divide). No appointed member may be an officer or employee of any junior college or State institution of higher learning, and at no time may more than five members be from any one political party. Terms of office overlap and are for a 6-year period.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the management and jurisdiction of the State system of community and technical colleges and has the authority, responsibility, rights, privileges, powers, and duties customarily exercised by governing boards of institutions of higher education. The board now governs five existing 2-year institutions that are a part of the State system and has supervisory responsibility for six others governed by district boards. Its authority encompasses recommending to the Commission on Higher Education and the general assembly priorities for establishing new community and technical colleges, proposing new curriculums and major changes in already existing curriculums; and receiving, reviewing, and transmitting with recommendations budget requests for operating expenses and capital outlay. Working within the framework of the State system of higher education, the board also plans for physical facilities, awards appropriate degrees and certificates, determines policies relating to the 2-year institutions, and provides them with technical assistance insofar as is possible in terms of staff and funds available. The board is assisted in the administration of the community and technical colleges by a five-member college council for each of the institutions. These councils are appointed by the Governor to 4-year terms, and each consists of residents of the area in which an institution is located. The board's relationship with the college councils is similar to its relationship to the Commission on Higher Education.

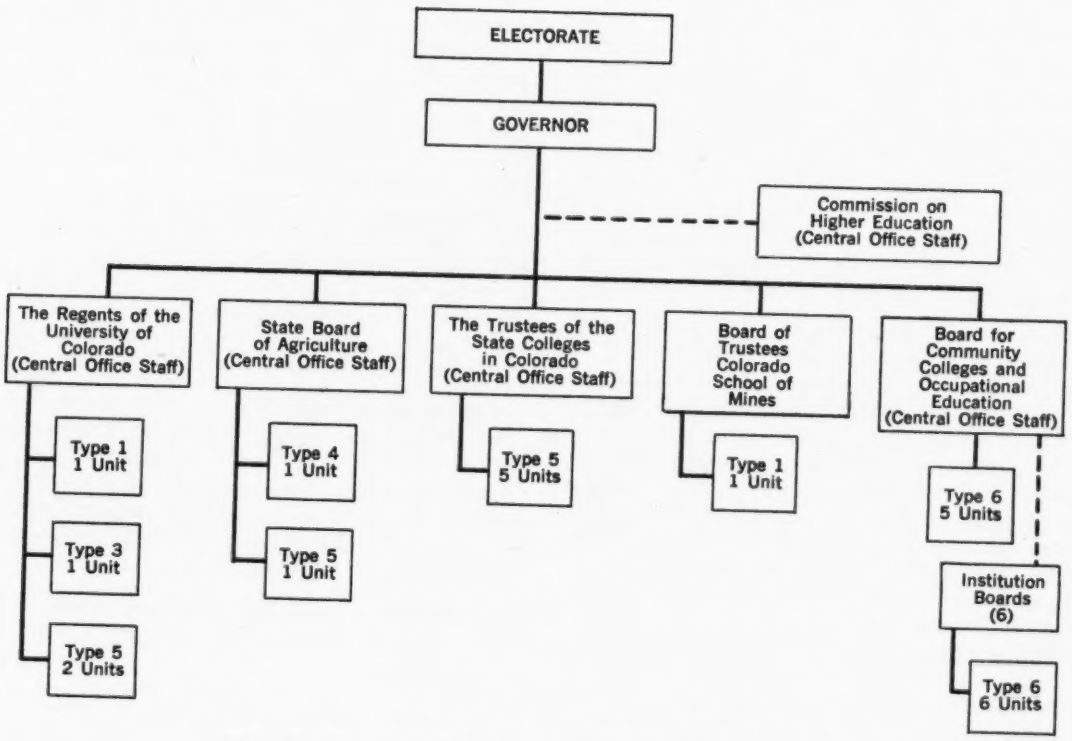
The board serves also as the State Board for Vocational Education with all its powers and duties and has a State advisory council to assist it in the area of occupational education. In this study, the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board and appropriately footnoted to denote its supervisory or "other" duties in the area of vocational education.

Central office staff.—The board elects an executive secretary and appoints a director of community and technical colleges and a director of occupational education. Other employees, both professional and clerical, as are necessary to carry out the functions of the board, are employed by the executive secretary and the two directors.

Relationships with other groups.—The board maintains close relationships with the Commission on Higher Education and its own advisory councils as well as with the college councils for each 2-year public institution in the State. Additionally, it works with other appropriate State and local institutions and agencies in carrying out its responsibilities.

COLORADO

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 3: State university
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Commission on Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
The Regents of the University of Colorado (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
State Board of Agriculture (Central Office Staff)
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
The Trustees of the State Colleges in Colorado (Central Office Staff)
Type 5 5 Units
Board of Trustees Colorado School of Mines
Type 1 1 Unit
Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 6 5 Units
Institution Boards (6)
Type 6 6 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

CONNECTICUT

In Connecticut, five State boards are responsible for 19 institutions of higher education. The Connecticut Commission for Higher Education plans and coordinates all higher education in the State; the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut governs the university and its five branch campuses; the Board of Trustees for the State Colleges governs the four State colleges; the Board of Trustees for Regional County Colleges is responsible for eight county colleges; and the State Board of Education functions as the Connecticut Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges.

The State of Connecticut participates in the program of interstate higher education operated under the auspices of the New England Board of Higher Education.

Connecticut Commission for Higher Education

The Connecticut Commission for Higher Education was established by legislative statute in 1965. In 1967 and 1969, the original law was amended to clarify certain commission functions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission is composed of 16 persons, at least one of whom must be affiliated with a nonpublic institution of higher education in the State. Twelve of these members are appointed by the Governor for 6-year overlapping terms. In addition, the Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut, the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges, the Board of Trustees of the Regional Community Colleges, the Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges (the State Board of Education) each elect biennially one of their number to serve as members of the commission. Meetings are held monthly. Committees of the commission meet as necessary. The commission has an advisory council with representation from both public and private institutions of higher education.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission is responsible for: (1) planning and coordinating higher education in the State, encouraging the governing boards of the constituent units to initiate necessary plans for development of higher education, and may require any State-supported institution of higher education to submit its plans for development; (2) establishing an advisory council for higher education with representatives from public and private institutions to study methods and proposals for coordinating efforts of all such institutions in providing a stimulating and enriched educational environment for the citizen of the State; and (3) conducting research and studies concerning the State's provision of higher education. In addition, the commission is empowered to make an impartial assessment of the legislative proposals and budgetary requests for higher education and report thereupon to the Governor and the general assembly; license and accredit programs and institutions of higher learning; prepare and publish annual reports on the condition, progress, and needs of higher education in the State; and render administrative and clerical service to the State Scholarship Commission. It is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission employs a chancellor as its chief executive officer and has eight other professional staff positions in the areas of program planning, curriculum studies, public information, fiscal planning, budget review, licensure, accreditation, scholarships, and research.

Relationships with other groups.—The commission works with all the governing boards and institutions of public higher education in the State, with the private institutions in an advisory capacity, and with the Connecticut Commission on Aid to Higher Education. In addition, it participates in the program of the New England Board of Higher Education.

Board of Trustees, University of Connecticut

The Board of Trustees of the University of Connecticut was created in 1881 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. Regular meetings are held eight times a year and are open to the public. A quorum consists of a "majority of the current membership."

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of 15 voting members. The Governor appoints 10 members for 5-year terms and the alumni of the university elect two members for 4-year terms. The Governor, the commissioner of agriculture, and the commissioner of education are ex officio members. Members may serve for successive terms. The terms are overlapping: two trustee appointments are made annually by the Governor and one trustee is elected biennially by the alumni. Since 1948, each board member has served an approximate average of 4½ years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of trustees is responsible for the government of the seven institutional units which constitute the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities.

Because this board has responsibility for six institutional units, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board appoints the president of the university, who is responsible for managing the operation of the university and for carrying out the policies and regulations adopted by the board.

Connecticut Board of Trustees for the State Colleges

The Board of Trustees for State Colleges was created in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. Regular meetings are held 11 times a year and are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 12 members who are appointed by the Governor for 6-year overlapping terms. A quorum consists of seven members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the four colleges that constitute the State college system. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations and the planning and financing of physical facilities for the colleges. Because it is responsible for four institutional units and is located in a State with a central coordinating board, for the purposes of this study it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The executive secretary and supporting personnel are the board's central office staff. The board appoints the presidents who are responsible for managing the operation of the colleges and for carrying out, in cooperation with the executive secretary, the board's policies and regulations.

Relationships with other groups.—The board is responsible for planning the expansion and development of the State college system and for submitting such plans to the Commission for Higher Education for approval. Long-range academic and physical facilities plans are currently being developed.

Connecticut State Board of Trustees for Regional Community Colleges

The Connecticut State Board of Trustees for Regional Community Colleges was established by legislative statute in 1965 and its functions clarified by amendment in 1967.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 12 members appointed by the Governor for 6-year overlapping terms. Meetings are held monthly.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is empowered to administer the State-supported regional community colleges; submit to the commission recommendations on studies needed for new community colleges; and to plan for the expansion and development of the institutions within its jurisdiction and submit such plans to the commission for higher education for approval. After approval by the commission of any plan of the board for development of a new regional community college, the board shall select the site for such new college with the advice of and subject to the approval of the commission. In this study the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board employs an executive officer and seven other professionals responsible for coordination and supervision of educational programs, public information, Federal programs, and fiscal planning and research.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works closely with the regional community colleges, the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education, and various Federal, State and local officials in the administration of the work of the regional community college system.

Connecticut Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges

The Connecticut Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges was created by legislative act in 1967 to administer the State technical colleges,

which had become a part of the State system of higher education in 1965. The board meets 10 times each year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of members of the State board of education which has nine members appointed by the Governor for 6-year overlapping terms: one member from each county in the State and one at large.

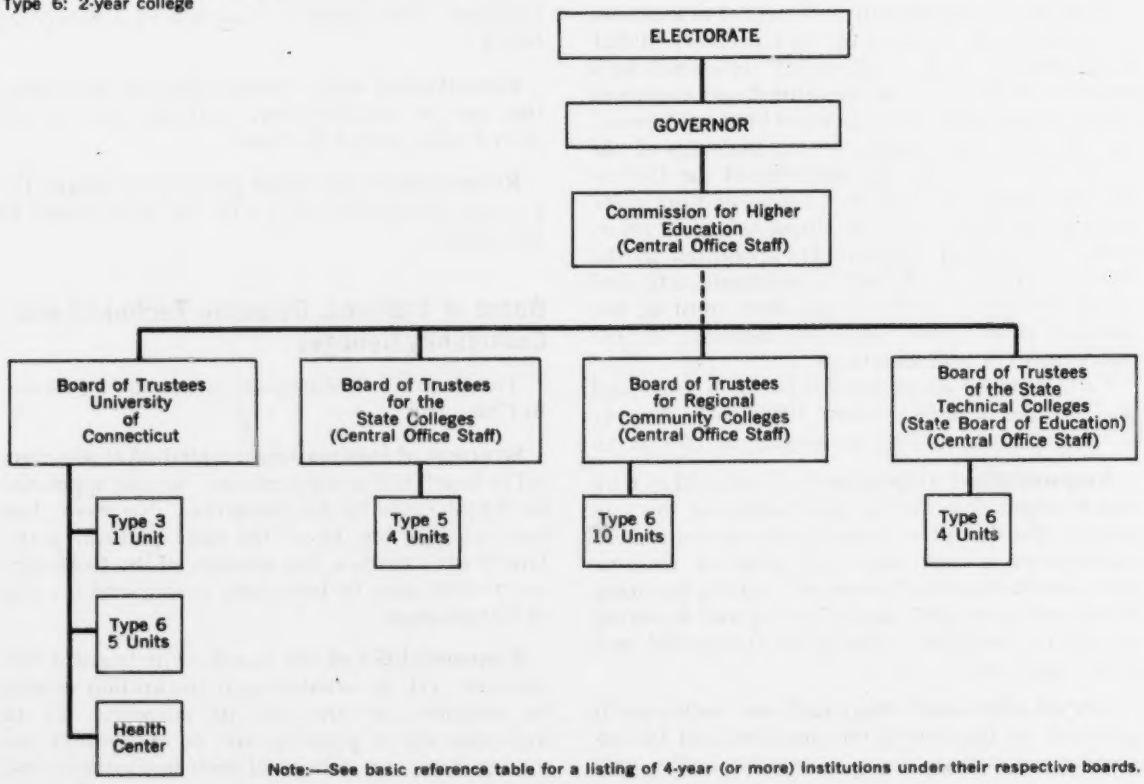
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for administering the State technical colleges and planning for their expansion and development, with its planning function subject to approval by the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education. For purposes of this study, this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The State technical colleges make up a separate division within the State department of education, and consists of three professional staff members: a director, an educational consultant for curricular and program development, and an educational consultant for adult education.

Relationships with other groups.—In addition to working with the State technical colleges and many divisions of the State department of education, the board works with the statewide planning coordinating agency, the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education.

CONNECTICUT

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Commission for Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees University of Connecticut
Board of Trustees for the State Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees for Regional Community Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges (State Board of Education) (Central Office Staff)
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 5 Units
Health Center
Type 5 4 Units
Type 6 10 Units
Type 6 4 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

DELAWARE

In Delaware, four boards are responsible for four State institutions of higher education. The Board of Trustees, University of Delaware, the Board of Trustees, Delaware State College, and the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Technical and Community Colleges each governs a separate institution. The State board of education and the president of the University of Delaware cooperate in the determination of degree and certification requirements for teachers and in approving teacher education courses for certification.

Board of Trustees, University of Delaware

The Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware was created in its present form in perpetuity in 1913 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware consists of 32 members: 20 are elected by a majority of the board as constituted and confirmed by the senate; eight are appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the majority of the senate; the Governor, the president of the University, the master of the State Grange, and the president of the State board of education are ex officio members. One of the members appointed by the Governor must be skilled in mechanic arts, and of the 20 elected by the board, there must be five members from each of the three counties. A quorum consists of nine members.

Each member serves for a term of 6 years and may succeed himself. Since 1948, each member has served on this board an average of 12⅓ years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of trustees is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president and his administrative staff serve also as its central office staff.

Board of Trustees, Delaware State College

The membership of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware State College was increased from seven to 13 by 1957 legislation. Authority for creation and for corporate status is from the State charter of 1891 and subsequent statutes. Meetings are held about 10 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of 13 members, six appointed by the Governor and five elected by the board; the Governor and the president of the college are ex officio members. There must be three members from each of the three counties. A quorum consists of six members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other goups.—The board has a cooperative relationship with the State Board of Education.

Board of Trustees, Delaware Technical and Community Colleges

The Board of Trustees was created by legislation in 1966.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has seven members. Six are appointed for 3-year terms by the Governor. No more than four trustees may be of the same political party. One trustee serves at the pleasure of the Governor; one trustee must be from each county and the city of Wilmington.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is empowered: (1) to establish such institutions as may be necessary to carry out its purposes; (2) to have custody of property and be responsible for management and control of such institutions; and (3) to have such powers as are necessary to effectuate its purposes. It is a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board has been empowered to employ such persons as deemed desirable to

carry out its duties. A qualified professional serves as president of the college and as chief executive officer and also provides central office staff for the board.

State Board of Education

The Delaware State Board of Education was created by authority of State statutes. Legally, the board is required to meet once a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

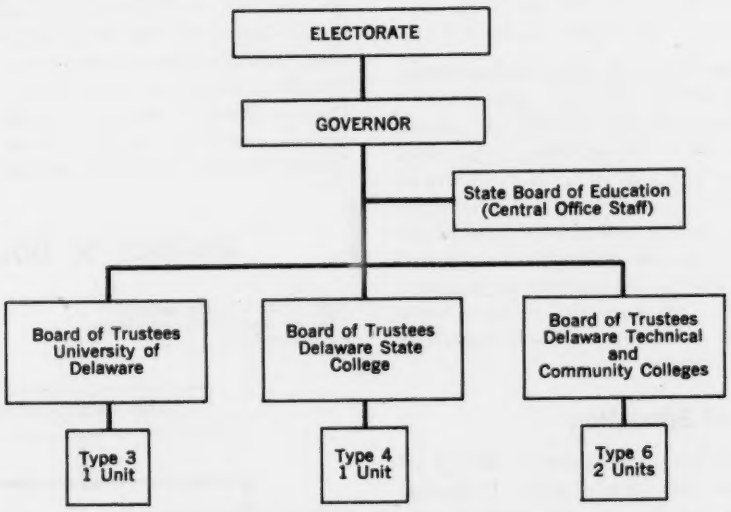
Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor. Not more than three members of the same political party may be appointed, and one member each must be appointed from the city of Wilmington, New Castle County outside the city of Wilmington, Kent County, and Sussex County. Each appointee must have been a resident of the State 5 years prior to appointment. The presidents of the University of Delaware and of the Delaware State College are ex officio members without the right to vote. Each member is appointed for a 3-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of education cooperates with the president of the University of Delaware in the determination of degree and certification standards for teachers, in teacher-training courses, and in determining the eligibility of teachers for attending the university summer session on a tuition-free basis. It has responsibility for State elementary and secondary education. This board is classified as a certification or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State Board of Education appoints the State superintendent of public instruction, who is its executive secretary.

DELAWARE

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees University of Delaware
Board of Trustees Delaware State College
Board of Trustees Delaware Technical and Community Colleges
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Board of Higher Education is responsible for overall governance of the Federal City College and the District of Columbia Teachers College. It is also the licensing authority for degree-conferring institutions incorporated and operating in the District, with exception of institutions authorized by a special act of the U. S. Congress.

Board of Higher Education

The District of Columbia Board of Higher Education was authorized on November 7, 1966, by Public Law 89-791 which established Federal City College [1] to provide: (1) a 4-year program leading to a bachelor's degree in the liberal arts and sciences; (2) 2-year associate degree programs; (3) educational programs for a master's degree; and (4) courses on an individual, noncredit basis for persons desiring to further their education without seeking a degree. Acting under congressional mandate in the same statute, the board negotiated transfer and assumed control of the District of Columbia Teachers College from the Board of Education (for primary and secondary schools), effective January 1, 1969. Licensure of degree-conferring institutions, formerly a function of the Board of Education, is also authorized by Public Law 89-791.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The nine members of the board are appointed by the mayor-commissioner of the District of Columbia. In accordance with the enabling legislation, at least five members must have been residents of the District for a period of not less than three years immediately prior to their appointment. The board chairman, vice-chairman and secretary are elected annually by the members. The terms of membership, each for 3 years, are staggered so that three appointments expire each year. Board members serve without compensation.

Board of Vocational Education

Public Law 89-791 also authorized a Board of Vocational Education for Washington Technical Institute which was established to provide: (1) vocational and technical education designed to fit individuals for useful employment in recognized occupations; and (2) vocational and technical courses on an individual, noncredit basis.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—Members of the Board, at least six of whom are selected from business-industry, are appointed by the President of the United States. Their appointments are for terms of 3 years, with three terms expiring each year. All members of the Board serve without compensation. The chairman, vice chairman and secretary are elected annually by the members.

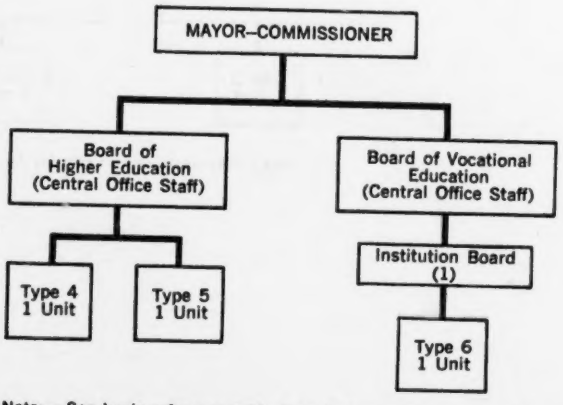
Central office staffs.—Employees of the two board offices are appointed by their respective boards, subject to the final approval of the District of Columbia. The day-to-day administrative operations of each office are supervised by an executive secretary. The licensure activities of the Board of Higher Education are directed by a special assistant with broad knowledge of policies and procedures of educational institutions and private and public agencies of higher education. Federal City College, the District of Columbia Teachers College, and Washington Technical Institute operate as separate institutions, each with a president who serves as the executive officer reporting directly to his respective board.

The ultimate shape and scope of publicly-supported higher education in the District of Columbia remains to be worked out, including the respective roles of Federal City College, D. C. Teachers College, and the Washington Technical Institute. Study of the arrangements that will best serve District citizens and achieve the most from limited District financial resources is under way, and both Boards expect to make a significant contribution toward influencing those arrangements.

[1] Federal City College acquired land-grant status under Public Law 90-354, June 20, 1968.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


MAYOR–COMMISSIONER
Board of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Vocational Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Institution Board (1)
Type 6 1 Unit

Note: —See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

FLORIDA

In Florida, two State boards are responsible for 36 institutions of higher education. The State Board of Education of Florida, the chief policymaking and coordinating body of public education in Florida, oversees nine senior institutions and 27 community junior colleges. The Florida Board of Regents is the central board for the State university system, but its actions are subject to the general supervision and control of the State board of education.

The State of Florida participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Florida Board of Regents

The Florida Board of Regents was created by statute in 1965 as the successor to the Board of Control for Florida Institutions of Higher Learning, and its membership was expanded from seven to nine members. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes.

The number of meetings required is not stipulated; however, the board usually holds 11 regular meetings a year, which are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Regents consists of nine members who are appointed by the Governor, approved by three members of the elected State cabinet, and confirmed by the senate. The regents are appointed from the State-at-large, and are generally representative of the geographical areas of the State. Members must have been residents and citizens of the State for at least 10 years prior to their appointment. They are named to staggered 9-year terms, with one member's term expiring each January 1. No two members shall reside in any one county. A quorum consists of five members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board has jurisdiction to govern, regulate, coordinate and oversee the institutions in the State university system. The board by statute is primarily a policymaking board, establishing the policies of the university system by rules and regulations, and delegating sufficient authority, both to the chancellor of the system and the presidents of the universities, so that they shall be fully responsible for the management of the system and of the respective universities. The board of regents has the authority to appoint and remove the chancellor and the presidents of the universities and to set their compensation and other conditions of employment. The board has the authority to provide for the appointment, employment, and removal of other than career service personnel of the chancellor's office and the State universities, and for their compensation and other conditions of employment. Authority for general policy determination also encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, financing of current operations, and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appointed chancellor is the chief administrative officer of the State university system. The staff has responsibility for academic affairs, administrative affairs, medical and health sciences, management information systems, physical planning, and student affairs.

Relations with other groups.—A general, governmental reorganization carried out pursuant to a new State constitution that became effective January 7, 1969, the State university system was made a division in the department of education. This legislation made the board of regents the director of the division of universities. The board was transferred intact to the department of education. In a series of acts spanning the 1963, 1965 and 1967 sessions, the legislature delegated expanded responsibilities to the board by giving it a larger voice in (1) budget preparation and approval; (2) establishment of new degree programs and their placement in the system; and (3) control of supportive educational functions and operations.

State Board of Education of Florida

The State Board of Education of Florida was created in 1885 and its membership was increased from five to seven by the revised State constitution adopted in November 1968. Its authority for corporate status also is from the constitution. Meetings are open to the public and the board meets once a week when a quorum is present.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven ex officio members: the Governor, the secretary of State, the attorney general, the State treasurer, the commissioner of education, the State comptroller, and the commissioner of agriculture.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board, the chief policymaking and coordinating body of public education in Florida, has the general powers to determine, adopt or prescribe such policies, rules, regulations and standards as are required by law

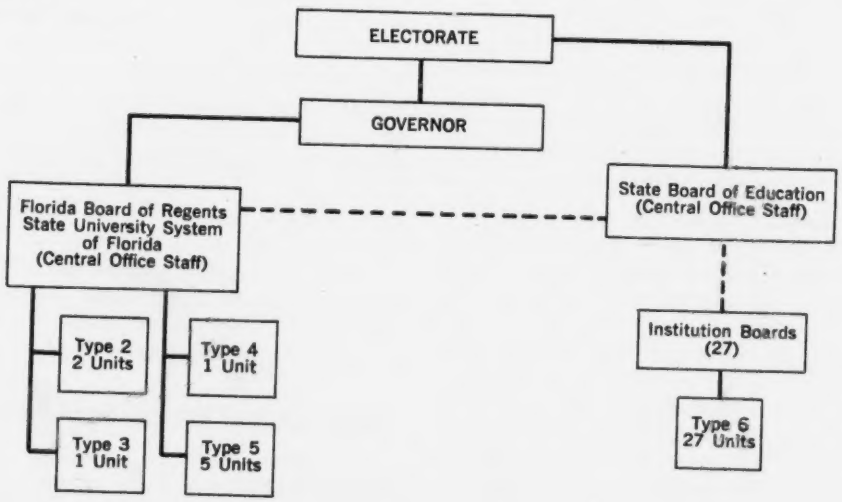
or as it may find necessary for the improvement of the State system of public education. Although this board technically has supervisory power over the Florida Board of Regents and could rightly be classified as a supervisory or "other" board, for the purposes of this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board because of its responsibilities for the 2-year colleges.

Central office staff.—The commissioner of education is executive officer and secretary of the State board of education. He is elected by the people for a 4-year term. The staff of the department includes a director of the division of community colleges, a director of the division of elementary and secondary education, and a director of the division of vocational education.

Relations with other groups.—Twenty-seven district boards of trustees have direct control of the twenty-seven community junior colleges. The State Junior College Advisory Council, an agency of the State department of education, cooperates with these district boards of trustees.

FLORIDA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Florida Board of Regents State University System of Florida (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 2 2 Units
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 5 Units
Institution Boards (27)
Type 6 27 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

GEORGIA

In Georgia, the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia has responsibility for 27 institutions of higher education. Four institutions are professional schools or have university status: Georgia State University, Georgia Institute of Technology (which operates a branch), Medical College of Georgia, and the University of Georgia. There are 11 junior colleges and 12 4-year (or more) senior colleges: Albany State College, Armstrong State College, Augusta College, Columbus College, Fort Valley State College, Georgia College at Milledgeville, Georgia Southern College, Georgia Southwestern College, North Georgia College, Savannah State College, Valdosta State College, and West Georgia College.

The State of Georgia participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Regents of the University System of Georgia

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia was created in 1931 by an act of the general assembly, and became a constitutional board in 1943. Authority for corporate status is from the act of 1931 and a constitutional amendment. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 11 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of 15 members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. One member is appointed from each of the 10 congressional districts, and five members from the State at large. The term of office is 7 years. A quorum consists of eight members. Since 1948, each member has served approximately 6 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government, control, and management of the University System of Georgia, comprised of 27 institutions. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, fiscal management, establishment of personnel policies, and determination of educational programs. This board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

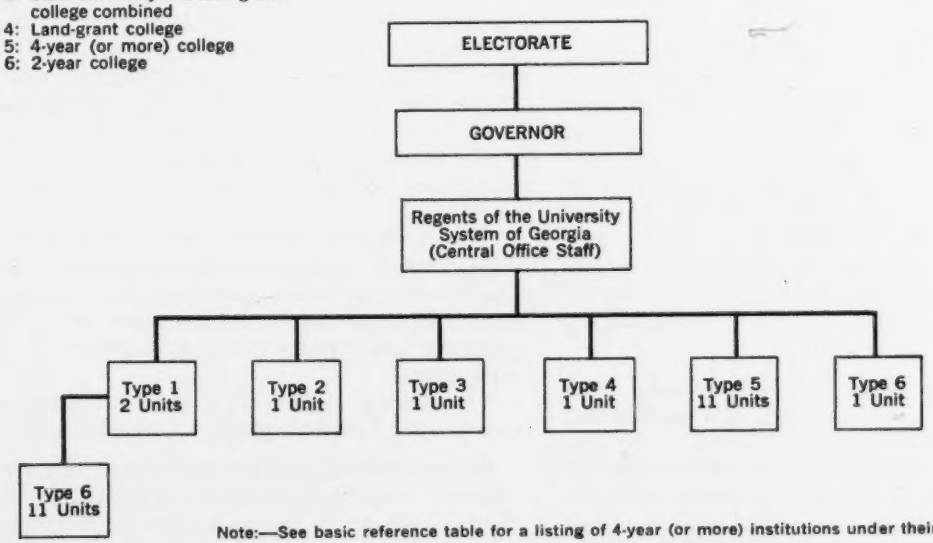
Central office staff.—The board appoints a chancellor, who is its chief executive officer. There are 10 other professional staff members.

Relationships with other groups.—Building and revenue bonds for institutions of higher education are under the jurisdiction of the Georgia Education Authority (university).

The State Board of Education has legal responsibility to prescribe requirements that must be met by the colleges and universities for the conferring of degrees, but it has never exercised this duty.

GEORGIA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Regents of the University System of Georgia (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 2 Units
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 11 Units
Type 6 1 Unit
Type 6 11 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

41

HAWAII

In Hawaii, the Board of Regents, University of Hawaii, is responsible for one institution of higher education comprised of seven institutional units: the main campus and six 2-year community colleges that operate as a part of the university through its community college system.

Hawaii participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Board of Regents, University of Hawaii

The Board of Regents, University of Hawaii, was created in 1907 by authority of the statutes of the Territory of Hawaii. Legally, the university is a corporate unit and may sue and be sued, having derived this status from the statutes as revised in the State constitution. The institution is subject to suit, however, only in the manner provided for suits against the State and any liability incurred by the institution on such suit is a liability of the State.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The affairs of the university are under the general management and control of the board of regents. This board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. At least part of the membership of the board must represent geographic subdivisions of the State. At the present time, the board is composed of two members from the County of Hawaii; one, from the County of Maui; one, from the County of Kauai; and five, from the City and County of Honolulu. The president of the university acts as the chief executive officer of the board.

The board, at its first meeting after June 30, must elect a chairman, vice-chairman, and a secretary (who is not a member of the board), who serve until the adjournment of its first meeting after June 30 of the next year, or thereafter until the successors are appointed. The members of the board serve without pay, but are entitled to traveling expenses when attending meetings of the board or when actually engaged in business relating to the work of the board.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the general management and control of the affairs of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The university, because of its corporate status, receives clear title to its land, which by territory laws had been held only on the gubernatorial executive order.

There are nine committees of the board of regents. The primary purpose of these committees is to review policy recommendations made by the executive officer. The chairman of the board assigns the policy recommendations to the appropriate committee, which discusses in depth the merits of each proposal. An administrative officer assigned by the President must attend all committee meetings of the Board. The committee then submits a report on the particular policy recommendation to the entire board for action. This procedure, which was instituted in 1969, has proved to be highly successful in the formulation and adoption of policies.

The faculty of the university is under the direction of the president. The board appoints the deans, directors, and other members of the faculty as may be required to carry out the purposes of the institution.

The board has the authority to classify all members of the faculty of the university, including research workers, extension agents, and all personnel engaged in instructional work, and to adopt a classification schedule conforming as nearly as practical to the schedules set forth by law. The board has authority to waive tuition and award scholarships to students who are in need of financial assistance. The maximum number of tuition waivers and scholarship awards is limited to 1,000.

The board of regents also has jurisdiction over the University of Hawaii at Hilo. The University of Hawaii at Hilo comprises University of Hawaii Hilo College, Hawaii Community College, and the Center for Cross Cultural Training and Research. The president of the university is the executive officer of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, the community colleges, and the University of Hawaii at Hilo.

The community college system provides 2-year college transfer in general education programs, semiprofessional, technical, vocational and continuing education programs, and such other educational programs and services as are appropriate to such institutions.

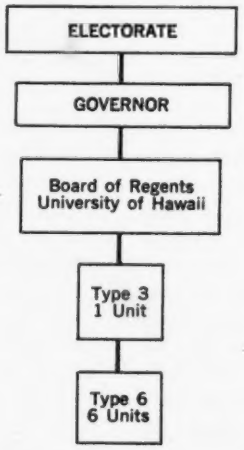
The board of regents is the statewide governing-coordinating board for public higher education.

Central office staff.—The board appoints the president of the university, who is the executive officer of the board, and is responsible for the direction of the university.

Relationships with other groups.—The curriculum for teacher education of the college of education of the university must be approved, as far as possible, by the State department of education. Also, an advisory committee is appointed to help in developing the best possible teacher training program for the college of education. The University of Hawaii is a land-grant college.

HAWAII

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

IDAHO

In Idaho, as shown in the accompanying chart, one board, the Idaho State Board of Education and Regents of the University of Idaho, is responsible for the governance of four public senior institutions. By law, the board serves as regents of the University of Idaho and trustees of the other institutions. The board also exercises nominal governance of two public community colleges, although these institutions each have their own boards of trustees. Idaho participates in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho

The Idaho State Board of Education and Regents of the University of Idaho were created by the last territorial legislature prior to statehood. The first State legislature confirmed these acts. Subsequent legislation created additional institutions and agencies to be governed by the board and further defined the grant of power to the State board of education.

The board is a corporate entity, may sue and be sued in its own name, and may enter into any lawful contract. The board is required to meet at least four times per year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

The board consists of nine members, seven appointed by the Governor and two who serve ex officio. The superintendent of public instruction (an elected official) and the executive director of the board (appointed by the board) are the ex officio members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The seven appointed members of the board serve 5 year terms and may be reappointed at the pleasure of the Governor. Members' terms overlap. To be eligible for appointment, citizens must have been qualified electors and taxpayers for at least 3 years prior to appointment. All gubernatorial appointments must be approved by the senate.

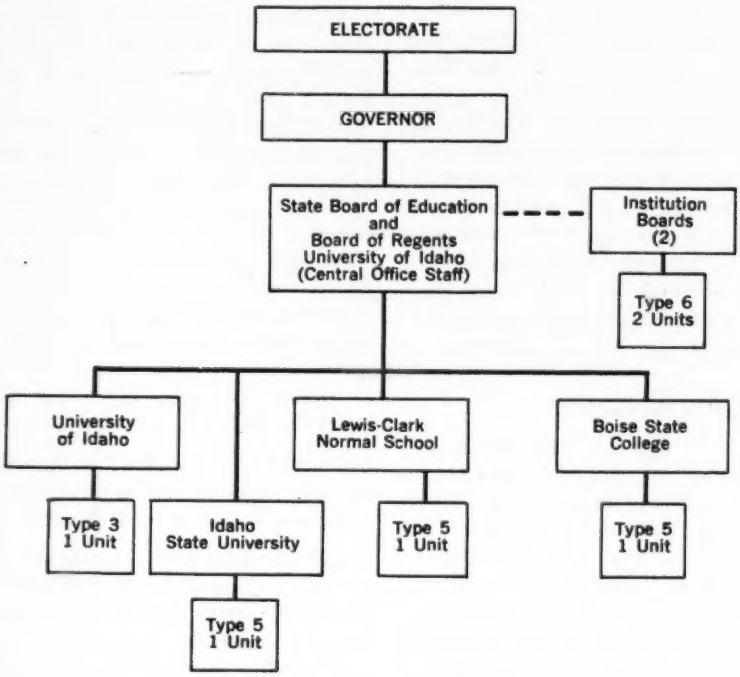
Responsibilities of the board.—The State board is charged with the governance of the University of Idaho, Idaho State University, Lewis-Clark Normal School, and Boise State College. This responsibility includes, but is not limited to, the following: budget development, fiscal management, personnel policy development, program planning and approval, and capital construction. In this study the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The executive director of the State board of education is the executive officer of the board. The director is appointed by the board and serves during its pleasure. The director's duties are specified by law: "The executive director shall, under the direction of the State board of education, supervise the administration of all State institutions having instruction above the twelfth grade and shall also be an ex officio member of the board of regents of the University of Idaho. The executive director shall have such other and further duties and powers as prescribed by the said board of regents and the State board of education."

Relationships with other groups.—The board shares authority for capital outlay with the State purchasing agent and with the permanent building fund for construction on the several campuses. In addition, the board works with other agencies of the State, and with education-related groups on the State, regional, and national levels in carrying out its responsibilities for higher education in Idaho.

IDAHO

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

ILLINOIS

In Illinois, six State boards are responsible for 56 institutions of higher education, including 43 2-year colleges. The Illinois Board of Higher Education is the official coordinating and planning agency. The Trustees of the University of Illinois govern three institutional units that constitute the university. The Trustees of Southern Illinois University are responsible for two institutional units, and the Board of Regents, Regency Universities, governs three institutions making up that system. The Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities is responsible for five State colleges and universities, four presently operating and a fifth to become operative in 1971–73. The Illinois Junior College Board has coordinating and planning responsibilities for the 2-year institutions only, serving as the 2-year college arm of the board of higher education with its actions subject to that board's approval.

Illinois Board of Higher Education

The Illinois Board of Higher Education is an official State coordinating and planning agency created in 1961 by act of the general assembly. The chart depicts how the board of higher education is related to Illinois public colleges and universities and their governing boards. The present relationship was formed when (1) the board of regents was created in 1967 to govern Northern Illinois University and Illinois State University; (2) Northeastern Illinois State College and Chicago State College were added to the State's roster of senior colleges and assigned to the Illinois Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities for governance; and (3) the newly authorized senior universities in Springfield and the southern metropolitan Chicago area were assigned in 1968 to the board of regents and the board of governors, respectively. The Illinois Board of Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 16 members, ten of them appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than six of the citizen members may be appointed from the same political party. State or Federal employees and officers of institutions of higher education in the State of Illinois may serve on the board. Six members are ex officio—the State superintendent of public instruction and the chairmen of the five governing boards: The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois University, the board of governors, the board of regents, and the Illinois Junior College Board.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is empowered (1) to conduct studies and continuously formulate a master plan for the development of public higher education in the State, giving due consideration to the problems and attitudes of nonpublic colleges and universities; (2) to analyze all State higher education budget requests and report its recommendations to the Governor and the general assembly; (3) to approve or disapprove all new programs of instruction, research, or service, including new branches or campuses, before any State institution of higher education establishes them; (4) to design and establish a comprehensive information system for all State universities and colleges; (5) to recommend legislation to the general assembly, as well as to advise the Governor on higher education; and (6) to administer certain Federal programs of support for higher education in Illinois. In this study this board is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board employs professional, technical, clerical, and other personnel to carry out its statutory functions.

Relationships with other groups.—In carrying out its responsibilities for higher education in Illinois, the board works closely with experts in its particular areas of study, college and university administrators, officials of State agencies, the five governing boards and the State Scholarship Commission, private citizens, and various agencies of the Federal Government.

Board of Trustees, University of Illinois

The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois was created in 1867 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, usually are held 11 times a year, although only one annual meeting is required. A quorum consists of a majority of the members, provided all members have been notified of the meeting.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members, nine of whom are elected at the regular biennial State elections. The Governor and the superintendent of public instruction, elected to their respective offices every 4 years, are ex officio members of the board. The nine members serve 6-year terms and their elections are staggered to provide board continuity. A member may be reelected to successive terms. Members

may not hold any position under authority of the board, nor hold any other State or Federal elective office, nor be interested in any contract with the board.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the University of Illinois, made up of three institutional units, including the medical school, classified in this study as a separate professional school. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board elects a president from its membership annually and has three additional officers who are not board members: a secretary, a comptroller, and a treasurer. The comptroller and the treasurer hold those same positions for the university. The board secretary maintains an office at the university.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in work with the Illinois Board of Higher Education and has ex officio representation on that board through the institution's board president. Members of the university administrative and professional staff serve on advisory committees of the statewide board. The personnel of the institution, other than the administrative and professional faculty staff, are under the administration of the university civil service system of Illinois.

Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University

The Board of Trustees of the Southern Illinois University was created in 1949 by an act of the general assembly. Its authority as a body politic and corporation is also provided by statute. Meetings are open to the public. Legally, four meetings are required a year, although 11 are usually held. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor with the advice of the senate. They must be residents of the State, and not more than four may belong to the same political party. They may not be employees of the State or Federal Government, nor be in positions under the authority of the board, nor be interested in any contract with it. The superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each member has served on the board approximately 8 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the Southern Illinois University which is made up of two institutional units; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The central office staff consists of the chief of the board staff and the chairman of the administrative council plus two system vice-presidents. The chief of the board staff serves as the staff of the board of trustees. Each major campus is headed by a chancellor who reports to the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates with the board of higher education and has ex officio representation on that board through the institution's board president. Members of its administrative and professional staff serve on advisory committees of the statewide board. The personnel of the institution other than the administrative and professional faculty staff are under the administration of the university civil service system of Illinois.

Board of Regents, Regency Universities

The Board of Regents, Regency Universities, was created in 1967 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also in the statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are required to be held at least once each quarter and at least once annually on each of the regency university campuses. Five members of the board constitute a quorum if there are nine or ten members serving. If there are eight or fewer members serving, then four members of the board constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is comprised of 10 members. The Governor, with the consent of the senate, appoints nine members, not more than five of whom can belong to one political party. Appointive members may not be employees of the State or Federal Government, nor be in positions under the authority of

the board, nor be interested in any contract with it. The superintendent of public instruction is a member ex officio. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the governance of the three regency universities: Northern Illinois University in DeKalb; Illinois State University in Normal; and Sangamon State University in Springfield. The board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program planning and endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board maintains a central office staff for the purpose of carrying out administrative, financial, and coordination functions required for the effective governance of the regency universities. This staff is under the direction of an executive secretary responsible directly to the board. The executive secretary retains such associates, consultants, assistants, and employees as the board approves.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the Illinois Board of Higher Education and has ex officio representation on that board through the institutions' board president. Members of its administrative and professional staff serve on advisory committees of the statewide board. The personnel of the institutions other than the administrative and professional faculty staff are under the university civil service system of Illinois.

Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities

The Illinois Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities was created in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes.

Meetings, which are open to the public, are required to be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—This board is comprised of 10 members. The Governor, by and with the advice of the senate, appoints nine members, not more than two of whom may be residents of the same congressional district. Appointive members may not be employees of the State or Federal Government, nor be in positions under the authority of the board, nor be interested in any contract with it. The superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of five colleges and universities; four are operative and one is scheduled to open in 1971–73. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing physical facilities. In this study this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints an executive officer who must hold the Ph.D. degree. There are six other professional staff members.

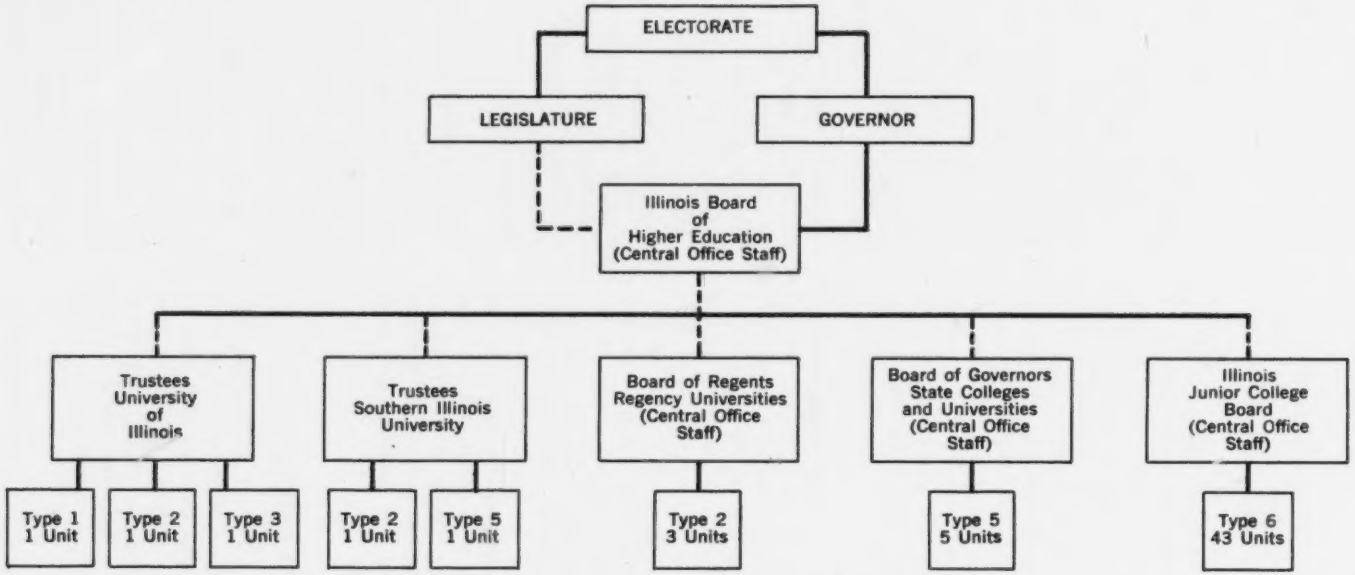
Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the Illinois Board of Higher Education and has ex officio representation on that board through the institutions' board president. Members of its administrative and professional staff serve on advisory committees of the statewide board. Personnel of the institutions other than the administrative and professional faculty staff are under the administration of the university civil service system of Illinois.

Illinois Junior College Board

The Illinois Junior College Board was created by legislative act in 1965. A statewide junior college system was established in 1966 on the recommendation of the Illinois Board of Higher Education and through an act of the legislature. The board coordinates the statewide junior college system, recommends to the board of higher education proposed new programs for junior colleges, and submits to the board of higher education combined budgets for all junior colleges. Additionally, the board works with the board of higher education, the junior college districts, and the several junior colleges in improving the quality and opportunity for education at the 2-year level. For purposes of this study, it is classified as a coordinating board at the junior college level.

ILLINOIS

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
LEGISLATURE
GOVERNOR
Illinois Board of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Trustees University of Illinois
Trustees Southern Illinois University
Board of Regents Regency Universities (Central Office Staff)
Board of Governors State Colleges and Universities (Central Office Staff)
Illinois Junior College Board (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 2 3 Units
Type 5 5 Units
Type 6 43 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

INDIANA

In Indiana, five State boards are responsible for 17 institutions of higher education. The Trustees of Indiana University are responsible for seven institutional units: two universities, including graduate and professional schools at Bloomington and Indianapolis; and five 4-year colleges with limited graduate work in regional campus systems throughout the State. The Trustees of Purdue University are responsible for five institutional units: a State university and land-grant college combined with three 4-year campuses and one 2-year branch which together constitute Purdue University. The Ball State University Board of Trustees is responsible for one institution. The Indiana State University Board of Trustees governs two institutional units, the main campus and a 4-year branch. The Indiana State Board of Education coordinates on matters pertaining to a locally controlled 2-year institution, the Vincennes University, and all teacher training institutions.

The State of Indiana has no coordinating board or council legally constituted for the purpose of coordinating or planning for present and future development of higher education in the State. The overall planning for the educational needs of the State has been effected by mutual agreement on programs and activities determined by representatives of the boards of trustees of each of the four primary institutions of public higher education and by institutional staff working cooperatively. In addition, there has been an unusually fine working relationship through the Indiana Conference on Higher Education, an informal representation of public and private institutions of higher education in the State of Indiana. Through this medium, general cooperation and understanding are fostered for the development of new programs and new institutions or campuses throughout Indiana.

The Trustees of Indiana University

The present form of the Trustees of Indiana University was created in 1852 by authority of the State statutes. The original legislation was amended in 1855 and in 1935. (A prior board was created in 1820). The board has corporate status. Legally, it is required to meet once a year, but usually meets 11 times. Meetings are open to the public except for executive sessions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Trustees of Indiana University consists of eight members, five appointed by the State board of education with the approval of the Governor, and three alumni elected by the alumni of the university. A quorum consists of five members, not more than two of whom may be residents of the same county.

Each member is elected for a 3-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 6 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the seven institutional units of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board also is responsible for the degree-granting program of an affiliated, locally controlled public institution, the Fort Wayne Art School. In this study the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. Each year the board elects a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee. The board has a secretary with an assistant.

Relationships with other groups.—The board, through its secretary and the university president, maintains close liaison with the governing boards of other State-supported institutions of higher education and with the Indiana Conference of Higher Education.

The Trustees of Purdue University

The Trustees of Purdue University was created by an act of the general assembly in 1869. It has corporate status under that act. The board has five stated meetings each year and usually meets seven or eight times annually. Meetings are open to the public except for executive sessions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members, six selected by the Governor and three alumni members elected by the alumni of the university. Of the six chosen by the Governor, two must be prominent in agricultural pursuits, two must be engaged in manufacturing industries, and two must be "citizens of character and distinction." One of these six must be a woman. Of the three selected by the alumni, all must be graduates, members of the alumni association, and residents of Indiana. One must be a graduate of the school of agriculture. Five members

constitute a quorum. Members serve for 3-year overlapping terms and may serve successive terms. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 6 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the five institutional units of the university: the main campus, three campuses offering 4-year programs, and one 2-year branch. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The board maintains close relationships with the governing boards of other, similar State-supported institutions, participates in a Trustees Joint Policy Council for Regional Campuses in Indiana, and is active in the Indiana Conference on Higher Education.

The Ball State University Board of Trustees

The Ball State University Board of Trustees has its history in legislation enacted by the 1865 Indiana General Assembly. This act created a board to establish and operate a normal school or schools in the State of Indiana. In 1929 the name, State Teachers College Board, was granted by statute for the purpose of operating two teachers colleges in the State: Indiana State Teachers College and Ball State Teachers College. In 1961, the general assembly established a separate board for the operation of Indiana State Teachers College and designated the State Teachers College Board to continue to be responsible for Ball State Teachers College. By action of the 1965 general assembly, the State Teachers College Board was renamed the Ball State University Board of Trustees and the name of the institution was changed to Ball State University. Biennial meetings are required; however, the board usually meets 10 or 12 times annually. Meetings are open to the public except for executive sessions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Governor. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Three members constitute a quorum. The members are appointed for overlapping 4-year terms and are eligible to receive successive appointments.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and the vice president for business affairs and treasurer serve as central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board maintains close relationships with the governing boards of other similar State-supported institutions, participates in a Trustees Joint Policy Council for Regional Campuses in Indiana, and is active in the Indiana Conference of Higher Education.

The Indiana State University Board of Trustees

The Indiana State University Board of Trustees was created as a result of the 1961 Indiana General Assembly's decision to create two independent governing boards to replace the State Teachers College Board which had formerly governed both Indiana State and Ball State Teachers Colleges. From 1961 to 1965 the board was known as the Indiana State College Board of Trustees. The present board designation was enacted when the institution became a State university in 1965. The board's corporate status is by authority of State statutes. The board usually meets 11 or 12 times annually. Its meetings are open to the public except in the special cases of executive sessions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members, four appointed by the Governor and two nominated by the alumni association and appointed by the Governor. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Four members constitute a quorum. Three statutory stipulations are placed on the composition of the board: at least one member must be a woman, at least one member must be a resident of Vigo County, Indiana, and two of the six appointed members must be nominated by the alumni council. The two alumni members must have completed a prescribed course of study at the institution. The members are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms and are eligible for reappointment.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of two institutional units: the main campus at Terre Haute and a regional or branch campus at Evansville. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program development, establishment of personnel policies, financing current operation, and physical facilities planning and financing. In this study, the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university, the vice president for business affairs (who also serves as treasurer of the board), and the vice president for general affairs and secretary of the university serve as the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board maintains close relationships with the governing boards of other, similar State-supported institutions, participates in a Trustees Joint Policy Council for Regional Campuses in Indiana, and is active in the Indiana Conference of Higher Education.

Indiana State Board of Education

The Indiana State Board of Education was created in 1945 by authority of the State statutes. The previous board was terminated, and all of its powers and duties were transferred to this new board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 19 members and is divided into three commissions—on general education, on textbook adoption, and on teacher training and licensing. Each commission consists of the State superintendent of public instruction as an ex officio member and chairman, and six members who are appointed by the Governor. No person may serve on more than one commission at the same time except the ex officio member. Not more than four of the six appointive members of each commission may be members of any one political party, and four appointive members of each commission must be persons actively employed in the schools in Indiana. Members are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms, with at least one person appointed to each commission annually.

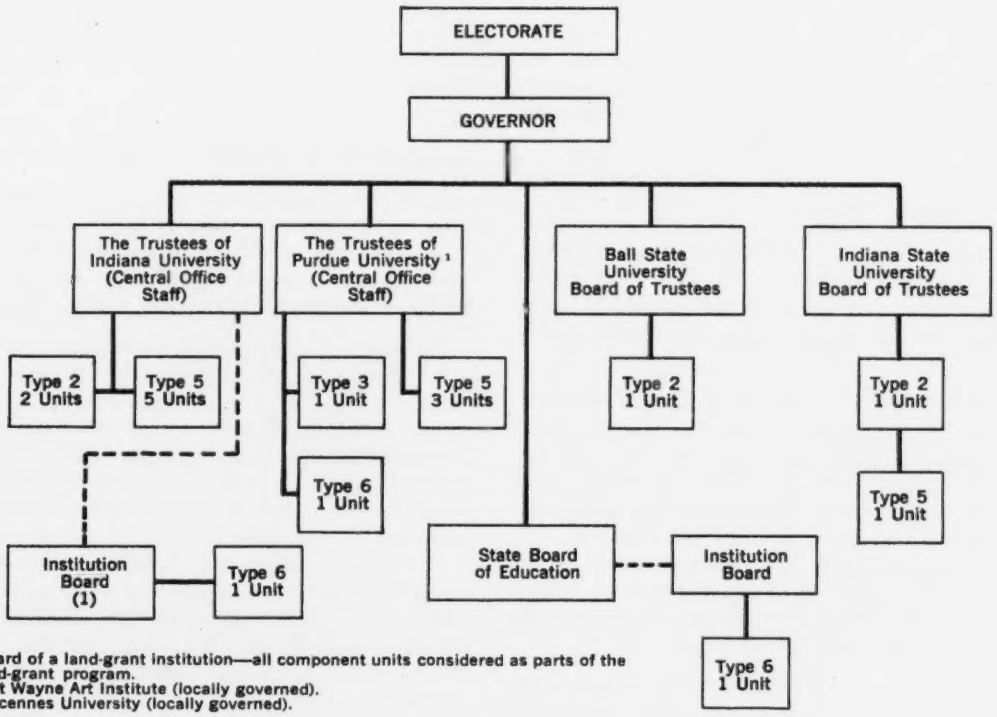
Responsibilities of the board.—The board, through the commission on teacher training and licensing, is responsible for the supervision and inspection of teacher-training institutions. It also accredits a locally controlled institution, the Vincennes University. In this study the board is classified as a certification or "other" board. This board also has responsibility for State elementary and secondary education.

Central office staff.—The State superintendent of public instruction is the chairman of each commission. He is elected as State superintendent for a term of 2 years by the qualified voters of the State at a general election.

Relationships with other groups.—The State board of education, with the approval of the Governor, appoints five members to the Board of Trustees of Indiana University. The board also works with all teacher-training institutions in the State.

INDIANA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
The Trustees of Indiana University (Central Office Staff)
The Trustees of Purdue University [1] (Central Office Staff)
Ball State University Board of Trustees
Indiana State University Board of Trustees
Type 2 2 Units
Type 5 5 Units
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 3 Units
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Institution Board (1)
Type 6 1 Unit
State Board of Education
Institution Board
Type 6 1 Unit

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.
[2] Fort Wayne Art Institute (locally governed).
[3] Vincennes University (locally governed).

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

IOWA

In Iowa, two State boards are responsible for 15 institutions of post high school education. The Iowa State Board of Regents is responsible for three universities. The Iowa State Board of Public Instruction has supervisory responsibility for a statewide system of 15 area community colleges and vocational schools and one public junior college. Eleven of the 15 area schools are designated community colleges. The board of public instruction and the board of regents share joint responsibility for the development of standards and approval of the community colleges and the public junior college.

State Board of Regents

The Iowa State Board of Regents was created in 1909 by authority of the State statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets 12 times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of nine members who are appointed by the Governor with the approval of two-thirds of the senate. Not more than five members may be appointed from the same political party. A quorum consists of five members.

Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms, which are overlapping. Terms are staggered so that three members are appointed every 2 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the State University of Iowa, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, and University of Northern Iowa. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, appointment of presidents, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

In cooperation with the State board of public instruction, this board sets the junior and community college academic standards that determine their receipt of State support and regulate transfer of credits to higher institutions.

The board is also responsible for two State institutions for special education at the elementary and secondary level: the Iowa School for Deaf and the Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School.

Central office staff.—The board appoints an executive secretary who selects his own staff with board approval.

Relationships with other groups.—The financing of current operations and capital improvements is subject to post-audit by the office of the State auditor. The board has membership on the Coordinating Council for Post High School Education (a voluntary group), the Higher Education Facilities Commission, the Educational Radio-Television Facilities Board, the Communications Advisory Council, Mental Hygiene Committee, and State Advisory Committee on Area Schools.

State Board of Public Instruction

The Iowa State Board of Public Instruction was created in 1954 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. Legally, six meetings, open to the public, must be held each year; however, the board usually meets 12 or more times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the senate in executive session. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to succeed him or herself in office. The terms are overlapping, with three members' terms expiring every 2 years.

Each member must be a qualified elector and hold no other elective or appointive public office. He may not be engaged primarily in professional education, nor can he derive a major portion of his income from any business or activity connected with education. The Governor must appoint at least one member who is knowledgable about vocational and technical training, and at least one who knows about area community colleges. Not more than five members may be from one political party. A quorum consists of five members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is considered a policymaking body with administrative responsibilities vested in the State superintendent of public instruction. It establishes policy for the department of public instruction which by law acts as an administrative, supervisory and consultative agency for public and some aspects of private education. The scope of its responsibility includes the following: nursery school, kindergarten, elementary, junior high and high schools; area vocational schools or community colleges;* public community or junior colleges operated by local school districts (still legally

*Area vocational schools do not offer arts and science college-transfer programs. Area community colleges, in addition to arts and science college-transfer programs, are required to operate vocational education programs.

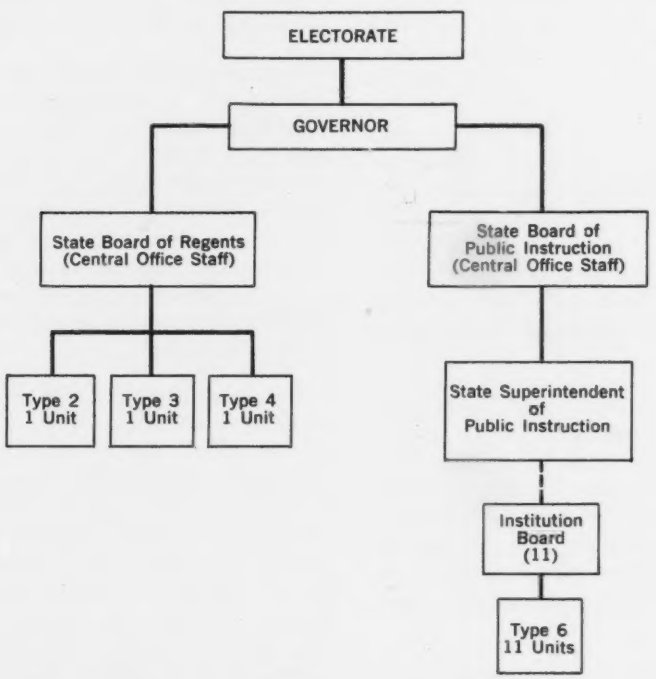
authorized, but none now in operation); and the State program of vocational rehabilitation. In conjunction with the board of regents, it determines standards for area community colleges and public community or junior colleges. The State support for these institutions is also administered by this board. In this study it is classified as an accrediting or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The chief executive officer of the board is the superintendent of public instruction who is appointed for a 4-year term by the board, subject to confirmation by the senate. One associate superintendent and 18 consultant personnel are assigned to work with area community colleges. (The table of organization shows 12 consultant positions for post-high school responsibilities that are unfilled due to lack of funds.) The total staff of the agency may be indirectly utilized for consultative and liaison work with these institutions.

Relationships with other groups.—The 15 area schools in the State are each controlled by an elected board of directors having the governance of one of these institutions as its only educational responsibility.

IOWA

Type 2: State university
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
State Board of Regents (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Public Instruction (Central Office Staff)
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Institution Board (11)
Type 6 11 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

KANSAS

In Kansas, two State boards are responsible for 25 institutions of higher education. The Kansas State Board of Regents is responsible for six institutions; and the Kansas State Board of Education is responsible for 19 institutions.

State Board of Regents

The State Board of Regents was created by authority of the State statutes of 1925 and as amended in 1939. In 1966, Kansas amended its constitution and for the first time the board of regents received constitutional status. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times. Meetings, except executive sessions, are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be residents of the State. The board is bipartisan and its members are selected from the two political parties receiving the highest and second highest number of votes for the secretary of state; not more than five members may be selected from one political party. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years and may be reappointed. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each member has served on the board an approximate average of 8 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of six State institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and the planning and financing of physical facilities. The State architect prepares plans for new construction. This board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a secretary who serves as its chief executive officer. Other staff include a budget officer, a facilities officer, and a program analyst.

Relations with other groups.—The Kansas Board of Regents has been assigned the governing-coordinating function since it was created in 1925. Its participation in the planning function, other than its regular activities, has been limited to endorsement of two rather significant studies. The first, conducted by Domian and Keller, was an overall educational study reported in 1960. The second, prepared by the Academy for Educational Development in 1962, was sponsored by the board of regents and constituted an overall plan for higher education. Kansas is presently looking to the board for the development of a master plan, and the board is taking the necessary steps to develop such a plan.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created in its present form in 1966 by authority of the State constitution. Previous boards were in existence as early as 1870. Legally, meetings must be held 12 times a year; however, the board usually meets more often. All meetings are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of education consists of 10 members elected on a partisan ballot by the electors in their respective districts. The 10 State board member districts were designated by the legislature on the basis of the constitutional requirement that each district be composed of four contiguous State senatorial districts. A quorum consists of six members.

Each member is elected for a 4-year term; five members are elected every two years, resulting in overlapping terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of education is responsible for the general supervision of public schools, and all the educational interests of the State except educational functions delegated by law to the board of regents. The board of education performs other duties required by law, including approval of accreditation standards for the 19 State junior colleges, the teacher education programs in higher education institutions, and elementary and secondary education. The board appoints a commissioner of education who serves as its executive officer. In this study, the board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

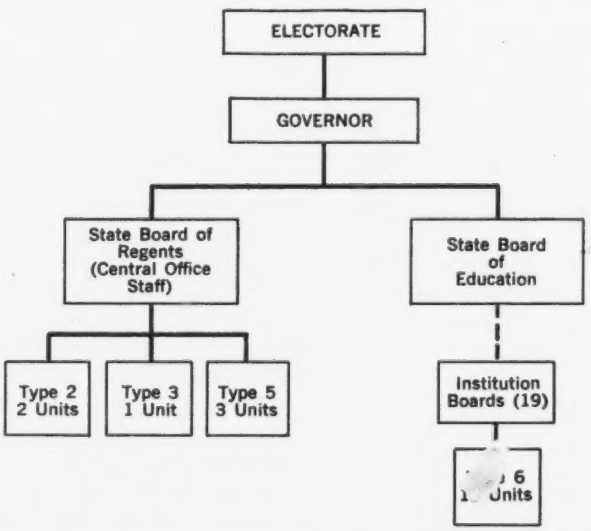
Central office staff.—Upon the recommendation of the State commissioner, the board appoints assistant commissioners as needed who are heads of divisions in the State department of education. Professional and clerical staff members are employed by the State board of education upon recommendation of the assistant commissioners in their respective

divisions and upon approval of the commissioner. All employees below the assistant commissioner level are under the provisions of the Kansas Civil Service Act.

Relations with other groups.—The State community junior colleges are part of the public system of the State and are governed locally by boards of trustees.

KANSAS

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

KENTUCKY

In Kentucky, nine boards are responsible for eight institutions of higher education, one of which operates 13 2-year community colleges. The Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education is the coordinating board for all public higher education, and each of seven boards is responsible for a separate institution: the Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky which has 13 2-year institutions in its community college system; the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College, the Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University, the Board of Regents of Morehead State University, the Board of Regents of Murray State University, the Board of Regents of Northern Kentucky State College, the Board of Regents of Western Kentucky University, and the Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board, with the Council on Public Higher Education having been designated by statute as the State agency through which this program is administered.

Council on Public Higher Education

The Kentucky Council on Public Higher Education was created in 1934 by State statutes. The council is required to meet at least four times each year. A majority of the entire council membership constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business, but no business can be transacted and no proposition carried unless a majority of the council members votes for it.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The council consists of 15 members: nine lay members appointed by the Governor, who constitute the voting membership, and the president or chief executive officer of each 4-year (or more) State institution of higher education, who are nonvoting members. The chairman is elected annually from the voting membership.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council is responsible for (1) engaging in analyses and research to determine the overall needs of higher education in the Commonwealth; (2) developing and transmitting to the Governor comprehensive plans for public higher education which meet the needs of the Commonwealth; (3) determining the amount of entrance and registration fees and approving the qualifications for admission to the public institutions of higher education; (4) considering requirements, reviewing budget requests of the institutions; (5) requiring such reports from the executive officers of each of the institutions as it deems necessary for the effectual performance of its duties; (6) publishing annually a report of the educational and financial affairs of the institutions and disseminating other information relating to higher education; (7) approving all new professional schools and reviewing and making recommendations to the Governor regarding proposed new community colleges and 4-year colleges; (8) approving curriculums for teacher education; (9) appointing an executive director and such staff as may be necessary; and (10) constituting the representative agency of the Commonwealth in all matters of higher education of a general and statewide nature which are not otherwise delegated to one or more institutions of higher learning. For the purposes of this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky

The Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky was created in 1878 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year. In practice, the board meets monthly during the academic year, and the executive committee meets during those months in which the board does not meet.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The government of the University of Kentucky is vested in one board consisting of 18 members: the Governor, who is chairman of the board; the superintendent of public instruction; the commissioner of agriculture, labor and statistics; 12 competent citizens of Kentucky appointed by the Governor; two nonvoting members of the teaching faculty of the university; and one nonvoting member of the student body of the university. The terms of the appointed members are for 4 years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Three members are appointed each year. Three of the appointed members are representative of agricultural interests, three are alumni of the university, and six are other distinguished citizens of the State representative of the learned professions. The Governor must make the appointments to divide the representation on the board, including the ex officio members, as equally as possible between the

two leading political parties of the State. Appointments to fill vacancies are made for the unexpired term in the same manner as provided for the original appointments. A majority of the voting members of the board of trustees constitutes a quorum.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In addition, the board carries responsibility for the general supervision of the 13 2-year institutions which make up the community college system of the university. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Trustees, University of Louisville

The Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville was established as a State institution by authority of the General Assembly in 1970. The institution was chartered in 1846 and its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. The statutes are silent with reference to the number of board meetings required; however, the board meets once each month as provided by its bylaws.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The government of the University of Louisville is vested in one board of 10 competent citizens appointed by the Governor, one nonvoting member of the teaching faculty of the University of Louisville, and one nonvoting member of the student body of the University. The chairman of the board is elected annually from the 10 citizen members. In deference to city and county tax support for the institution, the Governor, in his appointment of members to the board of trustees, receives nominations from the mayor of the City of Louisville and from the county judge of Jefferson County for three members. One member is appointed from nominations received from the alumni of the institution. In making appointments from the State-at-large, the Governor divides the representation on the board as equally as possible between the two leading political parties in the State.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, program endorsement, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The Council on Public Higher Education, by virtue of legislation enacted in 1970, is making a study of the role and scope of the University of Louisville and made recommendations to an interim legislative commission on January 1, 1971. For purposes of this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

Central Office Staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents of Kentucky State College

The Board of Regents of Kentucky State College was created officially in 1886 by authority of the State statutes with amendments dating to 1960. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board. Since 1948, each board member has served approximately 4⅔ years. In this study the board is classified as a governing board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of nine members as provided by State laws: the superintendent of public instruction, six members appointed by the Governor, one nonvoting faculty member elected by the faculty, and one nonvoting student member elected by the student body. To provide continuity in membership, the terms of the appointed members are staggered. Not more than three appointed members of the Board may belong to the same political party, and no more than two may be from the same county. Membership on the board is not incompatible with any other State office. Each appointed member of the Board serves for a term of 4 years. Appointments for a term of 4 years are made by the Governor within 30 days after the expiration of the term of each member. Each member of the board serves the term for which he is appointed and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The nonvoting faculty member serves for a term of 3 years and until his successor is elected and qualified. The nonvoting student member serves for a term of 1 year. The superintendent of public instruction serves as board chairman.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of regents is responsible for the government of the college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve also as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University

The Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University was created in 1906 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board. Since 1948, each board member has served approximately 6 years. The board is classified in this study as a governing board.

Other information for this board is the same as listed for the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College.

Board of Regents of the Morehead State University

The Board of Regents of the Morehead State University was created in 1922 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 5 years. In this study the board is classified as a governing board.

Other information for the board is the same as listed for the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College.

Board of Regents of Murray State University

The Board of Regents of Murray State University was created in 1922 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 5 years. In this study the board is classified as a governing board.

Other information for the board is the same as listed for the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College.

Board of Regents Northern Kentucky State College

The Board of Regents of Northern Kentucky State College was created in 1968 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Other information for the board is the same as listed for the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College.

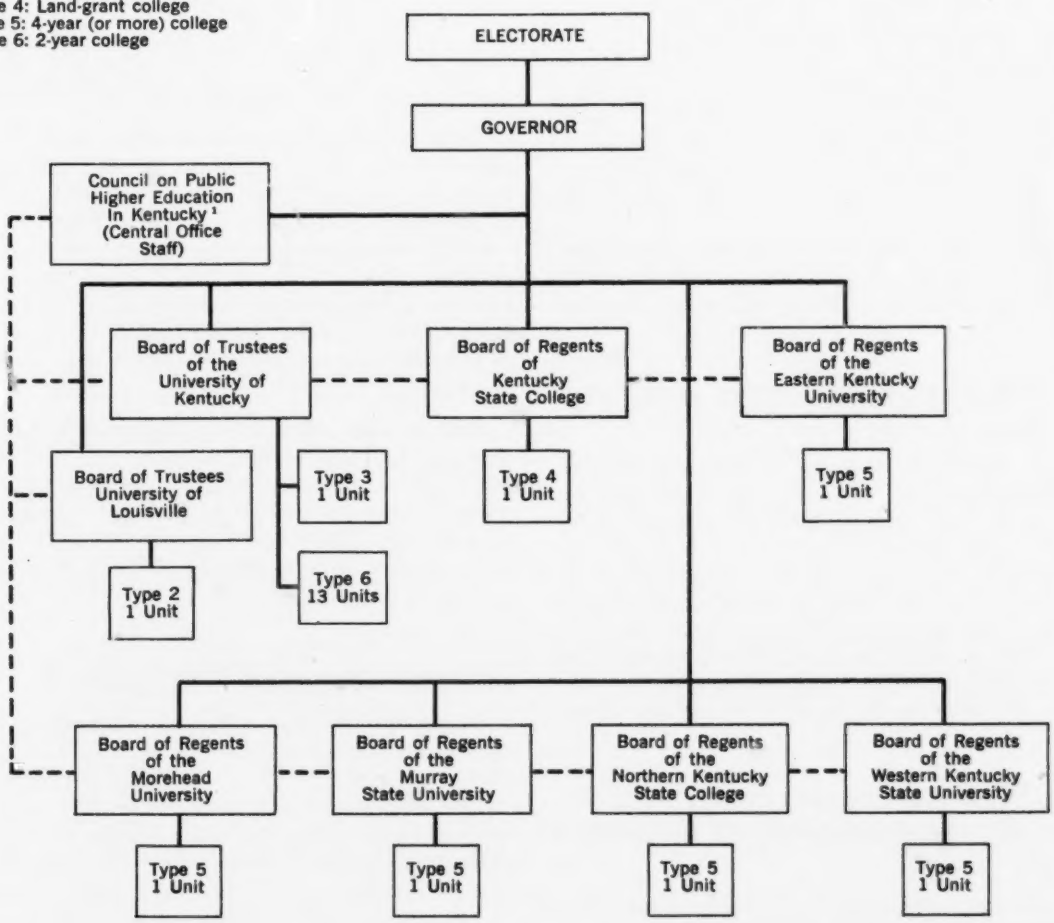
Board of Regents Western Kentucky University

The Board of Regents of Western Kentucky University was created in 1906 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 6 years. In this study the board is classified as a governing board.

Other information for this board is the same as listed for the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College.

KENTUCKY

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Council on Public Higher Education In Kentucky [1] (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky
Board of Regents of Kentucky State College
Board of Regents of the Eastern Kentucky University
Board of Trustees University of Louisville
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 13 Units
Board of Regents of the Morehead University
Board of Regents of the Murray State University
Board of Regents of the Northern Kentucky State College
Board of Regents of the Western Kentucky State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit

[1] Coordinates public institutions of higher education.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

LOUISIANA

In Louisiana, two State boards are responsible for 17 higher education institutions. The Louisiana Coordinating Council on Higher Education coordinates all higher education. The Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is responsible for seven institutional units (two separate professional schools, a university, a State university and land-grant college combined, and three 2-year colleges) which constitute the university system. The Louisiana State Board of Education is responsible for nine institutions, including one with a 2-year unit and a 4-year unit.

The State of Louisiana participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Louisiana Coordinating Council on Higher Education

The Coordinating Council on Higher Education, established in 1968, is composed of 15 members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. The purpose of the council is to exchange information, formulate administrative and supervisory plans in the creation of new institutions, set up 2-year courses, develop a master plan for higher education, endorse legislative proposals, and to review and make recommendations. In this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College

The Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, as presently constituted, was established in 1940 by the authority of both the State constitution and statutes, although the original board was established about 1860. Its authority for corporate status is also from the constitution and statutes.

Legally, meetings must be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times. Except for executive sessions, meetings are open to the public and all voting is done in open session. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members, 14 of whom are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, at least seven of whom must be university alumni. They must be State residents and may not be members of the faculty, officers, or employees of the university. The Governor is an ex officio member.

Each member is appointed for a term of 14 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1940, each board member has served somewhat less than 10 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination, subject to approval of the Louisiana Coordinating Council on Higher Education, encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board is classified in this study as a multi-campus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board has an assistant secretary assisted by one full-time stenographer, and close coordination with the office of the president of the university permits economy in personnel and records.

Louisiana State Board of Education

The Louisiana State Board of Education was created by authority of the State constitution of 1921 and statutes of 1922. Authority for corporate status is also from the constitution and statutes. Legally, it is required to hold one annual meeting, although it holds approximately 12 meetings a year, which, except for executive sessions, are open to the public. All voting must be done in open session. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members who are elected by the people of the State. Three members are elected for terms of 6 years each from districts that correspond to public service commission districts. Eight members are elected for 8-year terms each from districts corresponding to congressional districts. The terms are overlapping, and members may be reelected to successive terms. Each member has served approximately 6 years since 1948.

Responsibilities of the board.—The Louisiana State Board of Education is responsible for the gov-

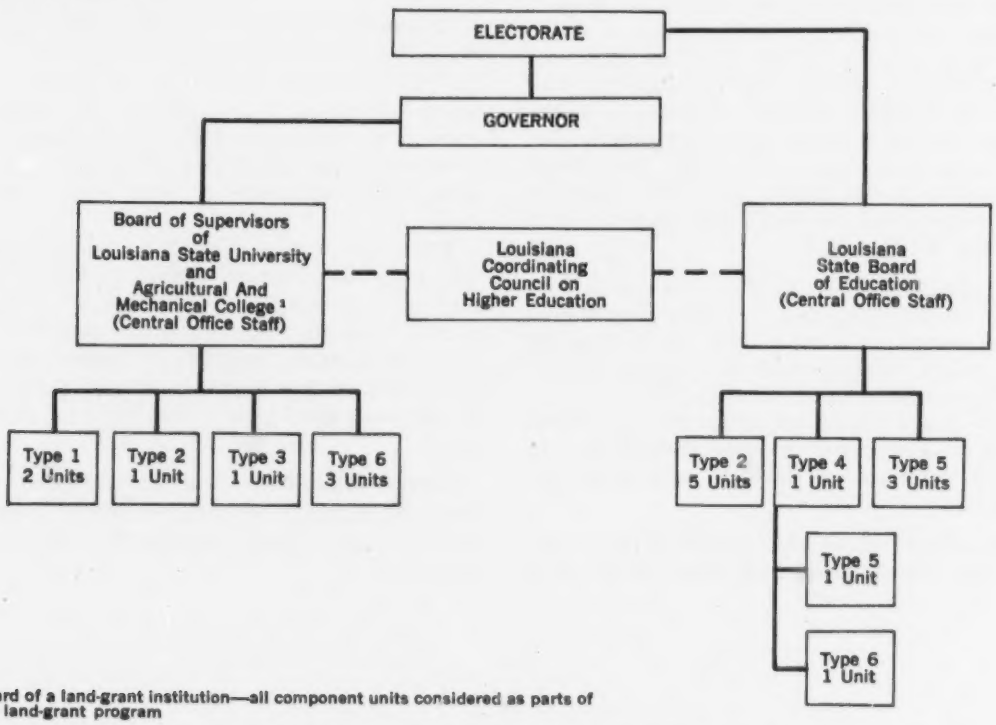
ernment of nine institutions, one of which operates a 4-year and a 2-year branch. Authority for general policy determination, subject to approval of the Louisiana Coordinating Council on Higher Education, encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a multicampus governing board and supervisory or "other" responsibilities are shown by footnote.

This board also is responsible for trade schools, specialized schools for the blind, deaf, and spastics, and State elementary and secondary education.

Central office staff.—The State superintendent of public education and personnel from the State department of education provide central office staff for the board.

LOUISIANA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural And Mechanical College [1] (Central Office Staff)
Louisiana Coordinating Council on Higher Education
Louisiana State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 2 Units
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 3 Units
Type 2 5 Units
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 3 Units
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 1 Unit

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MAINE

In Maine, two boards are responsible for 10 institutional units. The Board of Trustees of the University of Maine is responsible for nine institutions; the Board of Trustees of the Maine Maritime Academy for one. The State of Maine participates in the regional program of higher education sponsored by the New England Board of Higher Education.

Board of Trustees, University of Maine

The Board of Trustees of the University of Maine was created in 1865 when the board was given corporate status by the authority of State statutes. In 1968 the university was reorganized to include the five State colleges. The authority to grant degrees comes from the legislature.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Trustees of the University of Maine consists of 15 members, 14 of whom are appointed by the Governor. The State commissioner of education is an ex-officio member. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum. There are at least five meetings a year, open to the public. Each board member is appointed for a 7-year term. Members may be reappointed once only, and may not serve beyond age 70.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of nine institutional units constituting the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The chancellor of the university and his administrative staff, including the clerk of the board, also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The chancellor is an ex-officio member of the New England Board of Higher Education.

Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy

The Board of Trustees of the Maine Maritime Academy was created with corporate status in 1940 by authority of the State statutes.

Structure of membership and method of selectio .—The board of trustees consists of 12 members appointed by the Governor, each for a term of 5 years. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 8 years.

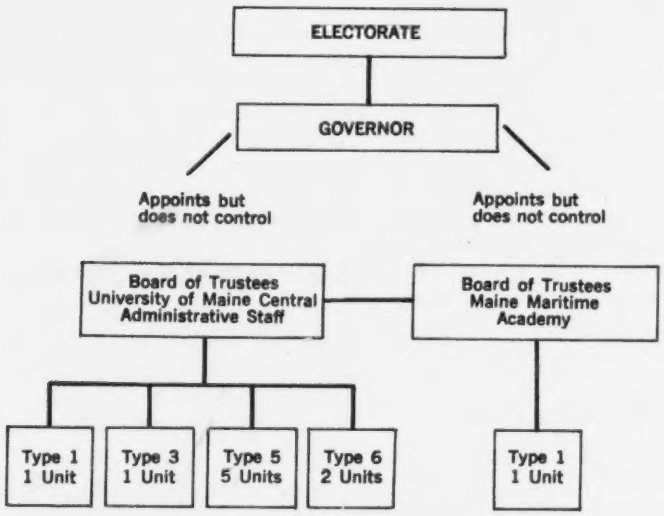
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is charged with providing and maintaining "a nautical school for the instruction of students in the science and practice of navigation and in practical seamanship, steam, diesel and electrical engineering, radio and radio communication, and of ship operation, ship construction, and ship and boat design. . . ."

The board is responsible for the government of the Maine Maritime Academy. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The superintendent of the Maritime Academy is appointed by the board, and his administrative staff serves as the board's central office staff.

MAINE

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Appoints but does not control
Appoints but does not control
Board of Trustees University of Maine Central Administrative Staff
Board of Trustees Maine Maritime Academy
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 5 Units
Type 6 2 Units
Type 1 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MARYLAND

In Maryland, six State boards are responsible for higher education.

The Board of Regents, University of Maryland, is responsible for four institutional units, namely, the university at College Park, the professional school in Baltimore, a branch campus in Baltimore County, and Maryland State College (4-year) in Princess Anne. The Board of Trustees of the State Colleges is responsible for six State colleges. The Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College is responsible only for that institution. The State Board for Community Colleges is responsible for 14 existing junior colleges. The State Board of Education is responsible for academic and degree-granting standards and authorization for all higher education in the State. The Maryland Council for Higher Education advises the Governor and the general assembly on all public and private higher education in the State.

Maryland Council for Higher Education

The Maryland Council for Higher Education was created in 1964 by authority of a State statute. The council determines the times and places of its meetings; currently meetings are held at least once each month. It consists of 13 members, a majority of which constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The members are appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the senate and serve 6-year terms. Not more than two may have attended the same institution of higher education. One member must be a representative of the University of Maryland, one of the State colleges, one of the board for community colleges, and one of the private institutions.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council conducts studies of higher education, reports the results of its researches, and makes recommendations to the governing boards of the public institutions of higher education and to appropriate State officials. Specifically, the council: (1) prepares programs for the orderly growth and overall development of higher education; (2) investigates higher education needs and presents plans and recommendations for establishment of new facilities and programs; (3) studies and advises regarding statewide coordination; (4) compiles and evaluates data and information; (5) conducts studies as may be directed by the Governor or the general assembly; and (6) submits annual reports to the Governor and the general assembly. The council's power is advisory. In this study, the council is classified as the statewide coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The council is empowered to employ a director and such other assistants as may be required and authorized in its budget.

Relationships with other groups.—The membership of the council includes representatives of the boards for the university, the State colleges, the community colleges and of private institutions. These members effect the essential liaison and communications between the council and these boards. In addition, joint meetings of the council and the other boards are held periodically.

Board of Regents, University of Maryland

The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland was created in its present form in 1920 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. The board's bylaws require six regular meetings each year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Two of the 11 appointments are made from lists of nominees submitted to the Governor by the Maryland State Grange and the Maryland Farm Bureau, respectively. All board members must be citizens of the State of Maryland. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be reappointed to successive overlapping terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the four institutional units of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and financing of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The president of the university is elected by the board and is its executive officer.

Relationships with other groups.—The board submits its budget to the Maryland State Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, which, under the direction of the Governor, may eliminate or reduce specific items unless they are required by law.

The board by authority of the State statutes also constitutes the Maryland State Board of Agriculture.

Board of Trustees of the State Colleges

The Board of Trustees of the State Colleges was created by the statutes in 1963. It has corporate status. Meetings are open to the public and are held at least once a month.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor, and the State superintendent of schools.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board exercises direction and control of the six State colleges, elects the presidents, acquires property, issues bonds, fixes fees and other charges, supervises the budgets, personnel and other policies, and generally governs all of the State colleges. For this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—An executive director is appointed by the board to administer a separate central staff and perform such other functions as the board may direct.

Relationships with other groups.—Each State college submits its annual operating and capital budgets to the board which in turn forwards them to the State Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, and to the State planning department, respectively. These departments revise the budgets and submit them to the legislature via the Governor.

Board of Trustees, St. Mary's College

The Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College was created in 1839 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 12 members who are appointed by the Governor for a 6-year term, and who may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for the government of the college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board, in this study, is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as its central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The board of trustees submits its budget to the State Department of Budget and Fiscal Services.

State Board for Community Colleges

The State Board for Community Colleges was created as a separate board in July 1969. It does not have corporate status.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of six members appointed by the Governor and the State superintendent of schools for overlapping terms of 6 years. A member may be reappointed.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board establishes the general policies for the operation of the community colleges, conducts studies, reviews and advises on curriculum, coordinates relationships among community colleges, recommends and advises on the establishment of new community colleges, administers the State program for support of community colleges, assists the Maryland Council for Higher Education in regard to plans and recommendations for new facilities and programs relating to community colleges, and performs other representative and coordinating functions for those colleges. The board is not a governing board; this function is exercised by the local board for each community college. In this study, the State board is considered a coordinating board at the 2-year level.

Central office staff.—A director appointed by the board supervises the central professional and clerical staff and performs other functions as directed by the board.

Relationships with other groups.—A member of the board is also a member of the Maryland Council for Higher Education.

The board submits its budget to the State Department of Budget and Fiscal Services, and coordinates capital budget requests with the State Planning Department.

State Board of Education

The Maryland State Board of Education was created in 1870 by authority of the State statutes.

Legally, its meetings must be held four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members, each of whom is appointed by the Governor for a 5-year term and may be reappointed to only two successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Any person who is subject to the authority of the board in any way may not be appointed.

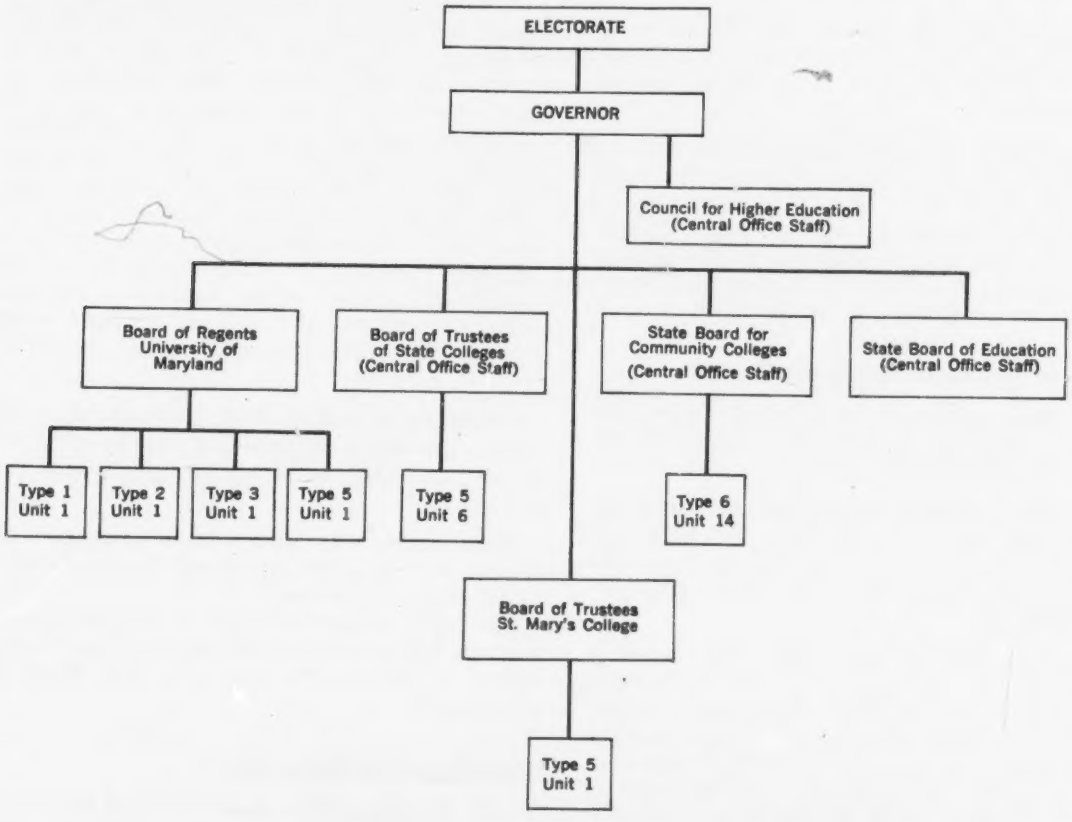
Responsibility of the board.—This board is responsible for prescribing the minimum requirements for all academic, collegiate, professional, and university degrees; for the approval of the granting of the degrees; and for State elementary and secondary education. In this study, the board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State superintendent of schools, who is appointed by the State board of education for a 4-year term, is its chief executive officer, secretary and treasurer. The staff includes a full-time position responsible for higher education, with particular attention to statewide programs for community colleges.

Relationships with other groups.—The State superintendent of schools is a member of the State Board for Community Colleges and of the Board of Trustees for State Colleges.

MARYLAND

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Council for Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Regents University of Maryland
Board of Trustees of State Colleges (Central Office Staff)
State Board for Community Colleges (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 Unit 1
Type 2 Unit 1
Type 3 Unit 1
Type 5 Unit 1
Type 5 Unit 6
Type 6 Unit 14
Board of Trustees St. Mary's College
Type 5 Unit 1

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MASSACHUSETTS

In Massachusetts, six State boards are responsible for 29 institutions of higher education, 13 of which are 2-year community or junior colleges. The Massachusetts State Board of Higher Education serves as the statewide planning-coordinating agency; the Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts is responsible for governing the three institutional units constituting the university: the main campus and two 4-year (or more) campuses; and two boards are each responsible for a separate institution: the Board of Trustees, Lowell Technological Institute; and the Board of Trustees, Southeastern Massachusetts University. The Trustees of Massachusetts State Colleges have responsibility for 11 institutions and the Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges has the responsibility for governing 13 community and/or junior colleges.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts participates in the interstate program operated under the auspices of the New England Board of Higher Education.

State Board of Higher Education

The State Board of Higher Education was created by legislative act in 1965 to serve as the planning-coordinating authority for higher education in the Commonwealth. The board meets monthly, except for July and August, and the chairman may call additional meetings at other times. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members. Of these, four are: a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts selected by majority vote of all the members of said board, a member of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges selected by a majority vote of all the members of said board, a member of the Board of Regional Community Colleges selected by majority vote of all its members, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Lowell Technological Institute or of the Board of Trustees of the Southeastern Massachusetts University selected alternately by majority vote of all the members of the respective board. Each of these four members serve for a 1-year term. Seven members are appointed by the Governor, one of whom must be a member of the governing board of a private institution of higher education in the Commonwealth, one of whom must be a member of a labor organization affiliated with the Massachusetts State Labor Council AFL-CIO, and at least two of whom must be women. Terms of office for the appointive members are for 5 years; no person may be appointed to serve more than two full terms. No member of the board may be employed by or derive regular compensation from any educational institution, or school system, public or private, or be employed by or derive regular compensation from the Commonwealth. No two members may be alumni of the same public institution, or segments of the same institution, of higher education in the Commonwealth, and no person who is serving as a member of a board of any public institution of higher education or of any school committee may be appointed to the board.

The board has seven advisory members who make up the Massachusetts Advisory Commission on Higher Education: presidents of institutions representative of the different segments of higher education in the Commonwealth, a president of a private institution of higher education appointed by the Governor, and the director of research of the Advisory Council on Education as an ex officio member. The members of the advisory commission attend meetings of the board except when the board meets in executive session.

Responsibilities of the board.—The purposes of the board are to support, facilitate, and delineate functions and programs for public institutions of higher education in the Commonwealth or segments of such institutions, to allocate to them the responsibility and autonomy to discharge such functions and programs, and to plan and develop efficient and effective coordination among them; provided, however, that the determination of individual courses within a general program of study shall be the sole responsibility of each public institution of higher education. The board is responsible for approving degree requirements of all institutions, receiving and reviewing the annual budget and capital outlay requests of the public institutions of higher education and for transmitting these requests, with recommendations, to the Governor and the legislature. It is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a chancellor who serves as board secretary and its chief executive officer. The chancellor, together with the necessary professional and clerical personnel, provides central office staffing for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board approves participation by the institutions in the interstate programs of the New England Board of Higher Education, and has been designated by law

as the official agency to receive allotments under Federal programs of aid to public higher education and to disburse such funds in accordance with official plans. The board works closely with its Advisory Commission on Higher Education and cooperates in the work of the State Advisory Council on Education.

Board of Trustees, University of Massachusetts

The Board of Trustees of the University of Massachusetts was created by authority of the State statutes in 1863, with amendments to the statutes in 1956 and 1962. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Meetings must be held monthly, unless the board shall otherwise determine. Special meetings may be called at the request of the chairman, the Governor, the president of the university, or of any five trustees.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 24 members, 17 of whom are appointed by the Governor. The Governor, commissioner of education, commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mental health, commissioner of public health, and president of the university are ex officio members, and the board has one student member. The 17 members are appointed for 7-year terms and may be reappointed to successive terms. The student member is elected annually by the student body.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university comprising three campuses: a State university and land-grant college combined at Amherst, a State university at Boston, and a medical school at Worcester; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, financing of current operations, and establishment of personnel policies. In this study this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints the president of the university who is the chief administrative officer reporting directly to the board. The chairman of the board is its chief executive officer. The secretary of the university also serves as secretary of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the State Board of Higher Education and participates in the programs of the New England Board of Higher Education. Additionally, it works with other State boards, councils, and agencies in statewide educational planning.

Board of Trustees, Lowell Technological Institute

The Board of Trustees of Lowell Technological Institute was created by authority of the State statutes in 1895. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. The present form and functions of the board were established by State statutes in 1953 and modified in 1965 to reflect the coordinating responsibilities of the State Board of Higher Education.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 17 members, 15 of whom are appointed by the Governor. The commissioner of education and the Mayor of the City of Lowell are ex officio members. Each member is appointed for a 3-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, and financing of current operations. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—A member of the board of trustees of the institute is elected annually by the board to serve as a representative to the State board of higher education; in even-numbered fiscal years the representative is a voting member of this State board, and in the alternate years he is a nonvoting observer, there being a counterpart arrangement with Southeastern Massachusetts University. The president of the institute serves as a member of the advisory commission to the State board, as a member of the board of regional community colleges, and as a member of the Massachusetts Higher Education Facilities Commission. In all cases the purpose of representation by the institute is statewide planning for higher education.

Board of Trustees, Southeastern Massachusetts University

The Board of Trustees of Southeastern Massachusetts University was created by authority of the Commonwealth statutes in 1960, with amendments in 1964 and 1969. The university's predecessor institutions, through which its lineage is traced (the New Bedford Institute of Technology

and the Bradford Durfee College of Technology), had their boards of trustees created by authority of the Commonwealth statutes in 1895. The board's authority for corporate status also is from the statutes.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members appointed by the Governor for terms of 3 years, with five members being appointed or reappointed each year. Appointive members may serve successive terms without limit. Through a statutory enactment in 1969, one student member has been added to the board. The process of selection and length of term for the student member is now being determined. The board elects from among its membership four officers: chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. Normally, the board schedules one regular meeting per month, except for July and August, but holds special meetings from time to time as circumstances may require. Special meetings may be called by the chairman, the president of the university, or by written request of any three trustees. A quorum consists of eight members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, and financing of current operations. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board elects the president of the university who serves as its chief administrative and executive officer, and he and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board of trustees maintains relationships with other groups similar to those shown in the material for the Board of Trustees of Lowell Technological Institute, with the board representative from Southeastern Massachusetts University serving as the voting member on the State Board of Higher Education in odd-numbered fiscal years.

Trustees of State Colleges

The Trustees of State Colleges (often referred to as the Board of Trustees of State Colleges) was created by legislative statute in 1965, assuming at that time the responsibility for the State colleges formerly governed by the State Board of Education. Meetings are held monthly, except during July and August, and at additional times as may be necessary. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members, residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, appointed by the Governor, at least two of whom must be women. No person serving as a member of a board of any public institution for higher education in the Commonwealth or of any State board of education may be eligible for appointment; nor can any appointive members be employed by or derive regular compensation from any educational institution or school system, public or private, in the Commonwealth, or be employed by or derive regular compensation from the Commonwealth. Terms of office are for 5 years and no member may serve more than two full terms. The board has five advisory members appointed by the Governor (the members of the Advisory Commission to the Board of Trustees of State Colleges) who are professional educators; three are presidents of State colleges and two are affiliated with private institutions of higher education in Massachusetts. The advisory members attend all meetings of the board except executive sessions.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the 4-year (or more) State colleges of which there are currently 11. Subject to general regulations of the State Board of Higher Education, the board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and granting degrees through the doctorate in cooperation with the University of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts School of the Arts, and the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints an executive director and he and his professional and administrative staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board has a member representing it on the State Board of Higher Education and participates in the activities of other State councils, commissions, and agencies involved in statewide planning for higher education.

Board of Regional Community Colleges

The Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges was created in 1958 by State statutes,

with amendments in 1963 and 1965 reflecting the coordinating responsibilities of the State Board of Higher Education.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members, 11 of whom are appointed by the Governor; and two of whom are a president of a State college and the president of Lowell Technological Institute. The commissioner of education and the president of the University of Massachusetts are ex officio members. At least one of the appointed members must be a president of a private college, university, or junior college in the Commonwealth. Members are appointed to 6-year terms and may be reappointed to one successive term. The terms are overlapping.

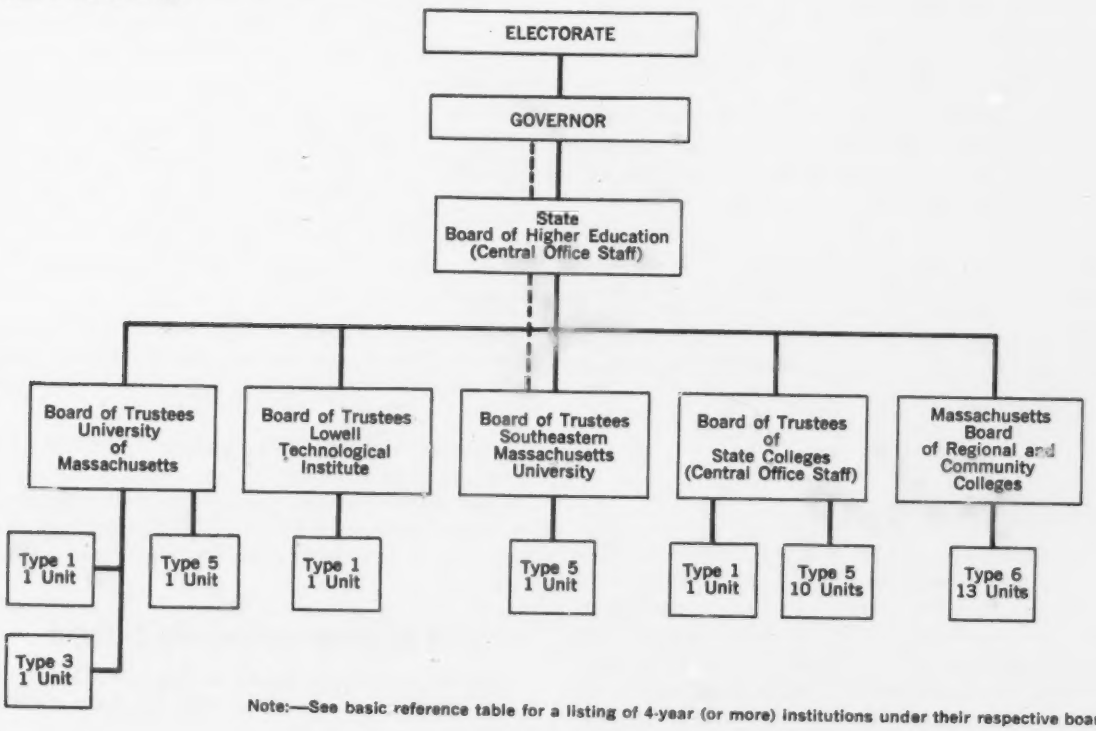
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the 13 existing public community (or junior) colleges in the Commonwealth, for studying and determining the need for additional community colleges, and then for establishing, governing, and maintaining them. Subject to certain authority of the State Board of Higher Education, the board's authority for community colleges encompasses budget approval, financing of current operations, establishment of personnel policies, and all other rights, privileges, powers, and duties customarily and traditionally exercised by governing boards of institutions of higher education. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board at the 2-year college level.

Central office staff.—The president of the Massachusetts Regional Community Colleges is elected by the board and is its chief administrative officer.

Relationships with other groups.—The board has member representation on the State Board of Higher Education and participates in the activities of and works with other State institutions of higher education, State councils, commissions, and agencies involved in statewide planning for higher education.

MASSACHUSETTS

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
State Board of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees University of Massachusetts
Board of Trustees Lowell Technological Institute
Board of Trustees Southeastern Massachusetts University
Board of Trustees of State Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Massachusetts Board of Regional and Community Colleges
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 5 10 Units
Type 6 13 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MICHIGAN

In Michigan, the State Board of Education is legally designated the statewide coordinating board for higher education and for the elementary and secondary schools. The Regents of the University of Michigan are responsible for the main campus at Ann Arbor and for branch campuses at Flint and Dearborn, Michigan. The Board of Trustees of Michigan State University governs the State university. The Board of Control of Oakland University is responsible for the general supervision of that institution and for the control and direction of all expenditures from the institution's funds. The board of Governors of Wayne State University governs Michigan's metropolitan university. In addition, ten other public 4-year institutions have separate governing boards.

The Michigan State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges is an advisory board to the State Board of Education and advises the State board on general supervision and planning for such colleges and requests for annual appropriations for their support. The State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges works with the 29 existing junior and 2-year community colleges in the State, each of which is locally governed.

State Board of Education

In creating the new State Board of Education, the 1963 State constitution prescribed that the board "shall serve as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education, and shall advise the legislature as to the financial requirements in connection therewith." Furthermore, the State board must provide leadership and general supervision over all public education, including adult educational and instructional programs in public community colleges, but not in public baccalaureate institutions. The board also inherited by statute those responsibilities for higher education formerly vested in the State superintendent of public instruction and the former State board of education, and not superseded by the provisions of the new constitution. The board was created originally in 1852 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status also is from the constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public, usually are held once a month. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State Board of Education comprises eight members who must be nominated by party conventions and elected at large for terms of eight years as prescribed by law. The Governor fills any vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term. The Governor is an ex officio member of the board without the right to vote.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is legally responsible for: (1) serving as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education; (2) advising the legislature concerning the financial requirements in connection therewith; (3) providing leadership and supervision over community colleges, with the aid of its advisory board for public community and junior colleges; (4) reviewing the operations of each private institution, in light of its charter, at least every three years; and (5) promoting cooperative relationships with the licensing and supervising agencies of the proprietary schools. It is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a superintendent of public instruction whose term of office is determined by the board. He serves as the chairman of the board without the right to vote, and is responsible for the execution of its policies. He also is the principal executive officer of a State department of education. The State superintendent and his staff in the department provide central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board is involved with six other groups in the implementation of State planning for higher education: (1) the Governor, with his executive responsibilities for State expenditures and budget recommendations; (2) the legislature, with its responsibility for appropriating monies to maintain the public educational institutions; (3) the governing boards of the public baccalaureate institutions, with their responsibilities for general supervision of their institutions and the control and direction of all expenditures from their institutions' funds; (4) the boards of trustees of public community colleges, with their responsibilities for supervising and controlling their institutions; (5) the governing boards of the private colleges and universities, with their responsibilities, as provided in their respective charters, for the operation of their institutions; and (6) the State agencies licensing and supervising the proprietary schools.

The Regents of the University of Michigan

The board, the Regents of the University of Michigan, came into existence in 1837 and was given constitutional status in 1850. Its authority for corporate status is also from the 1850 constitution. Its status has been reaffirmed in the constitutions of 1908 and 1963. Meetings, which are open to the public, generally are held once each month.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members who are elected by the people at regular biennial spring elections. The president of the university serves as board chairman by constitutional provision and is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is elected for a term of 8 years and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university, which includes the main campus at Ann Arbor and branch campuses at Flint and Dearborn, Michigan; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—Since the main campus and its two branch campuses are governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve also as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the coordinating and planning activities of the State board of education, and reports annually to the legislature on all income received and expenditures made by the university.

The Board of Trustees of Michigan State University

In 1959, by amendment to the State constitution, the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University became the successor to the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, the governing board of the university which had been created by the State constitution in 1909. (From 1861 to 1909 the board of agriculture was appointed by the Governor; from 1855 to 1861 the university, then called the Agricultural College of Michigan, was controlled by the State Board of Education.) The board's authority for corporate status is also from the constitution. Meetings are open to the public and are held monthly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of eight members, six of whom are elected by the people at regular biennial spring elections. The president of the university is an ex officio member and serves as the presiding officer of the board by constitutional provision.

A quorum consists of four voting members. Each member is elected for an 8-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of one institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board has two officers with statutory authority: a secretary and a treasurer who are the university secretary and the university vice-president and controller, respectively. Their administrative staffs and that of the university president also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the coordinating and planning activities of the State Board of Education, and reports annually to the legislature on all income received and expenditures made by the university.

Board of Governors, Wayne State University

The present Board of Governors of Wayne State University was created by a constitutional amendment in 1959. A prior, temporary board was created in 1956 to serve until 1959, and its corporate powers are continued in the new board. Meetings are held monthly; a majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members elected by the people. A term of office is 8 years, with two members elected at each biennial election so that the terms are overlapping. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the Governor. Members may succeed themselves. The president of the university is an ex officio member of the board and presides at its meetings.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institu-

tion and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the coordinating and planning activities of the State Board of Education, and reports annually to the legislature on all income received and expenditures made by the university.

Board of Control, Michigan Technological University

The Board of Control of the Michigan Technological University (formerly the Michigan College of Mining Technology) was created in 1885 by authority of the State statutes. Its corporate status comes from the 1963 constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public, are generally held bimonthly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. The president of the university is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of five voting members. Members are appointed for 8-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of control is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board. The board has two officers by statutory authority: a secretary and a treasurer, who are the assistants to the president and the university general manager of operations, respectively.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the coordinating and planning activities of the State Board of Education, and reports annually to the legislature on all income received and expenditures made by the university.

Board of Trustees, Central Michigan University

The Board of Trustees of Central Michigan University was created by authority of the State constitution effective January 1, 1964. The board's authority for corporate status was also established by the constitution. Prior to 1964, the university was governed by the State board of education. Meetings are held monthly and are open to the public. Five members constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members, each holding office for a term of 8 years. The terms overlap, and a member may be reappointed to successive terms. Members are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. The president of the university is an ex officio officer without the right to vote. From its statutory membership, the board selects a chairman and vice chairman, each to serve for 1 year; and from the university staff, a treasurer and a secretary. The treasurer and secretary are without vote and are elected for 1 year.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The State Board of Education serves as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education. The board has approved participation by the university in long-range planning in Michigan. All statements, prepared by the president and other administrative and instructional personnel, are submitted to the board for review and approval prior to submission to the State Board of Education for inclusion in planning reports.

Board of Control, Eastern Michigan University

Information pertaining to the Board of Control of Eastern Michigan University is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, Central Michigan University.

Board of Control, Ferris State College

Information pertaining to the Board of Control of Ferris State College is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, Central Michigan University.

Board of Trustees, Grand Valley State College

Information pertaining to the Board of Trustees of Grand Valley State College is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees of Central Michigan University, with the exception that the board is required to meet annually and to hold four other regularly scheduled meetings yearly.

Board of Control, Lake Superior State College

The Board of Control of Lake Superior State College was established, effective July 1, 1970, at which time the college became an autonomous institution. (It was originally a branch of Michigan Technological University.)

Other information pertaining to the Board of Control for Lake Superior State College is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees of Central Michigan University.

Board of Control, Northern Michigan University

Information pertaining to the Board of Control of Northern Michigan University is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees of Central Michigan University.

Board of Control, Oakland University

The Board of Control of Oakland University was created by an act of the State legislature in 1970, effective July 1, 1970. Prior to that date, the university was governed by the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University. A majority of the members of the board forms a quorum for the transaction of business.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members who hold office for terms of 8 years and are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate; except, of the members first appointed, two shall serve for 2 years, two for 4 years, two for 6 years and two for 8 years. The president of the university is an ex officio member without the right to vote. The board elects from its membership a chairman and such other officers as it deems necessary. Officers serve terms of 1 year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of control has general supervision of the institution and the control and direction of all expenditures of the institution's funds. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and other such officers as it deems necessary.

Relationships with other groups.—The State Board of Education serves as the general planning and coordinating body for all public education, including higher education. The Board of Control, Oakland University, participates in the coordinating and planning activities of the State board.

Board of Trustees, Saginaw Valley College

The Board of Trustees of Saginaw Valley College was created by a 1965 legislative act that transferred the private college to State college status. Its meetings are held twice monthly and are open to the public.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees of Central Michigan University.

Western Michigan University Board of Trustees

Information pertaining to the Western Michigan University Board of Trustees is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees of Central Michigan University.

State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges

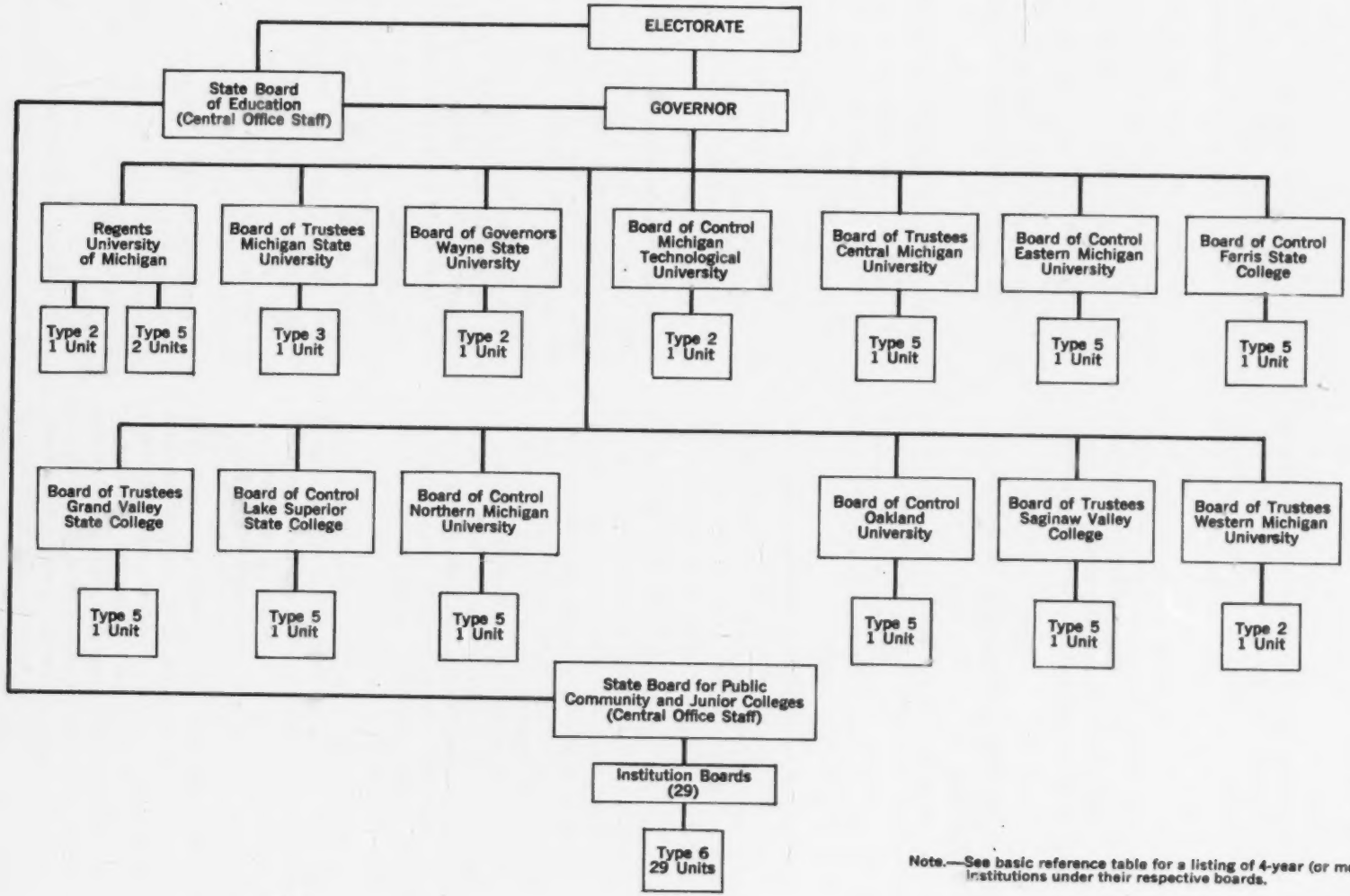
The Michigan State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges was authorized by the 1963 constitution. Its legislative mandate is to advise the State board of education concerning general supervision and planning for the public community and junior colleges, including requests for annual appropriations for their support.

The board consists of eight members appointed by the State Board of Education to 8-year overlapping terms. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member of the board.

The board is responsible for general supervision of the 29 existing 2-year institutions (all locally governed), and for any others that may be established in the future, and for coordinating their programs with those of other educational institutions and boards within the State. For the purposes of this study, this body is classified as a coordinating board at the 2-year level. It should be noted, however, that the board serves in this capacity as an arm of the State Board of Education.

MICHIGAN

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
GOVERNOR
Regents University of Michigan
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Board of Trustees Michigan State University
Type 3 1 Unit
Board of Governors Wayne State University
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Control Michigan Technological University
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Central Michigan University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Control Eastern Michigan University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Control Ferris State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Grand Valley State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Control Lake Superior State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Control Northern Michigan University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Control Oakland University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Saginaw Valley College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Western Michigan University
Type 2 1 Unit
State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Institution Boards (29)
Type 6 29 Units

Note.—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MINNESOTA

In Minnesota, four State boards are responsible for 31 institutions of higher education. The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission has responsibility for statewide planning and coordination of higher education. The Regents of the University of Minnesota are responsible for five institutional units that constitute the university. The Minnesota State College Board is responsible for six institutions; and the Minnesota State Junior College Board is responsible for 20 junior colleges.

Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission

The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission was established in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. The commission is authorized to fix its meeting dates and places. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of 18 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The membership comprises the following: (1) eight citizen members, each from a different congressional district at the time of his appointment, seven of whom shall be selected for their knowledge and interest in higher education and one of whom shall be selected for his knowledge and interest in vocational education; (2) two members who are presidents of two private Minnesota colleges or universities; and (3) eight members, two each as representatives of the University of Minnesota Board of Regents, the State College Board, Junior College Board, and board of education, who shall be members or the chief executive officer of the respective boards. Each member is appointed for a 4-year term. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission shall: (1) continuously study and analyze all phases and aspects of higher education, both public and private, and develop necessary plans and programs to meet present and future needs; (2) continuously engage in long range planning of the needs of higher education and, if necessary, cooperatively engage in such planning with neighboring States and agencies of the Federal Government; (3) administer statewide programs of financial assistance for students, including a State scholarship program and a State grants-in-aid program; and (4) administer a statewide system of inter-institutional educational television. The commission has the additional responsibility of reporting to the legislature on higher education needs and presenting recommendations for the expansion of existing institutions and the establishment of new institutions. In this study, this commission is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission appoints an executive director and other qualified professional staff in the unclassified service. Nonprofessional employees are under the State classified civil service.

Relationships with other groups.—Liaison with the higher education community is provided through the representation of the various systems and types of institutions by the membership of the commission.

Regents of the University of Minnesota

The Regents of the University of Minnesota was created in 1851 by authority of the Territorial constitution and reaffirmed by the State constitution of 1857. Its authority for corporate status is also from the constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public except for occassional executive sessions, are held about 15 times a year, although legally, only one meeting is required. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of 13 members, 12 of whom are elected by the members of the State legislature sitting in joint session every two years. The president of the university is an ex officio member.

Each member is elected for a 6-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Vacancies are filled by the Governor for the interim until the legislature next acts.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the five campuses of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The positions of secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer are filled by full-time university staff members. There is, also, an assistant treasurer who devotes full time to board duties.

Relationships with other groups.—The board of regents cooperates with the Association of Minnesota Colleges, which conducts a statewide testing

program, promotes a common admission blank for all colleges, and makes studies of problems in higher education. Two representatives of the regents are members of the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission. In addition to a number of cooperative projects with this commission, the university participates in its studies and long-range planning.

Minnesota State College Board

The State College Board was created in 1858 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, legally, must be held quarterly, although it is commonly found necessary to hold meetings about 10 times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State College Board consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The ninth member, the commissioner of education, serves ex officio. He also serves as the secretary of the board.

The appointed members serve 6-year terms and may be appointed to successive terms. No more than one resident may be appointed from any one of the 87 counties.

Responsibilities of the board.—According to the Minnesota statutes, the board has the educational management, supervision and control of the State colleges (six at the present time) and of all property appertaining thereto. The authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board maintains a central administrative office headed by the chancellor, who serves as chief executive officer of the system. He is assisted by five vice chancellors—for academic affairs, administration, educational relations, plans and development, and institutional resources. The nonprofessional classified employees are under the control of the statewide civil service.

Relationships with other groups.—The preparation of the budgets, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities are subject to review by the State department of administration. The board has two representatives on the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

Minnesota State Junior College Board

The Minnesota State Junior College Board was created in 1963 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. The board may fix its meeting dates and places. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The junior college board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The members serve for 7-year terms and may be appointed to successive terms.

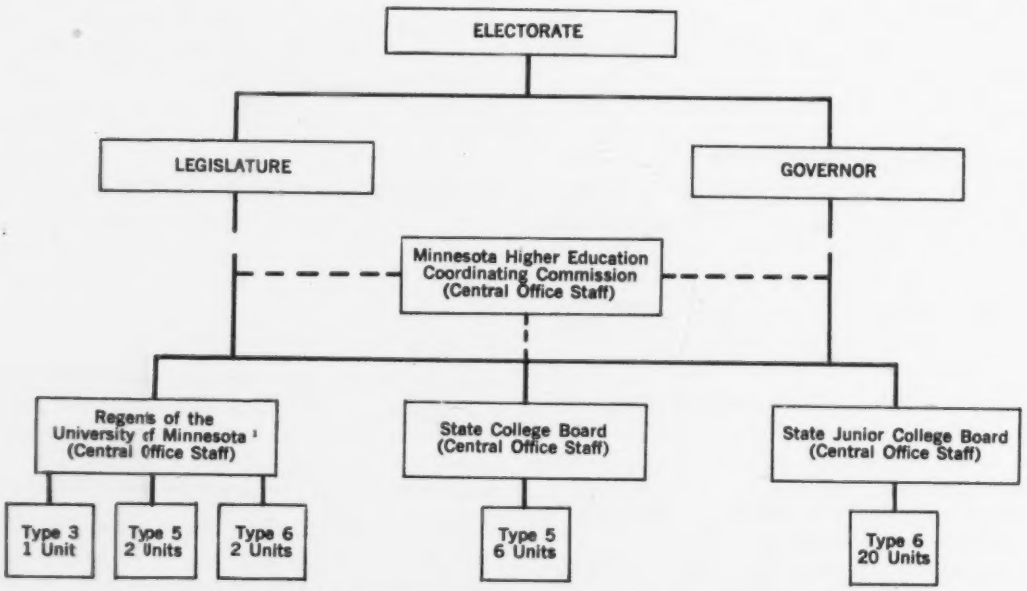
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of 20 junior colleges and possesses all powers necessary and incident to their management. It prescribes the courses of study, including undergraduate academic programs, training in semi-professional and technical fields, and adult education, conditions of admission, fees and tuition, and requirements for graduation. In this study, this board is classified as a multicampus governing board at the 2-year college level.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a chancellor, who is its chief administrative officer, and other professional personnel. Nonprofessional classified employees are under the control of the statewide civil service.

Relations with other groups.—The preparation of budgets, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities are subject to review by the State Department of Administration. The board has two representatives on the Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission.

MINNESOTA

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
LEGISLATURE
GOVERNOR
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission (Central Office Staff)
Regents of the University of Minnesota [1] (Central Office Staff)
State College Board (Central Office Staff)
State Junior College Board (Central Office Staff)
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Type 6 2 Units
Type 5 6 Units
Type 6 20 Units

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MISSISSIPPI

In Mississippi, four State boards are responsible for 25 institutions and four agencies dealing with higher education. The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning is responsible for three universities, one of which maintains a professional school on a separate campus; five colleges, the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory, and the Mississippi Research and Development Center. It also governs two centers operated jointly: The Universities Center, which coordinates academic offerings of the three State universities and Jackson State College; and the Universities Marine Center, which coordinates sea research conducted by the three universities and the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory. The Commission on College Accreditation has accrediting responsibilities for all State higher education institutions; the Mississippi State Board of Education and the Mississippi Junior College Commission have responsibility for certain aspects of operation of 16 junior colleges.

The State of Mississippi participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning, created in 1910 by authority of both the State constitution and statutes, was made a constitutional board in its present form in 1944. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Meetings must be held twice a year and are open to the public at option of the board; however, the board usually meets 11 times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 13 members, qualified electors appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Each must be at least 25 years of age. Ten members must be residents of the respective districts from which they are appointed; two are appointed from the State at large; and one must be a resident of De Soto County and known as the trustee for the LaBauve fund. Eight members form a quorum except when the board is transacting business for the University of Mississippi; on those occasions nine members form a quorum.

Each member is appointed for a term of 12 years except the trustee from De Soto County; he is appointed for 4 years. The members may be appointed to successive terms, which are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served, on the average, 7⅓ years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of nine institutions and five agencies. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities.

This board also is responsible for coordinating higher education on a statewide basis. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board elects an executive secretary who must be a well-qualified educational research worker and administrator. It is his duty to make constant inquiry into problems of higher education; to survey and study carefully organization, management, and all other affairs of each institution under control of the board; to make a report to the board of all the findings and recommend such changes as will increase efficiency and economy in the operation of each institution; and to perform such other duties as the board may prescribe. There are six other professional staff members.

Junior College Commission

The Junior College Commission was created in 1928 by authority of the State statutes. Legislative action in 1962 provides for its current form. It does not have corporate status. The Commission must hold meetings no less than one each quarter.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission is composed of ten members. Seven of them are ex officio members: the State superintendent of education as chairman; the chancellor of the University of Mississippi; the presidents of the Mississippi State University and the Mississippi State College for Women; and the presidents of three junior colleges elected by the presidents of the junior colleges of the State for 3-year terms. Three lay members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Responsibilities of the board.—The commission has the responsibility for regulating the establishment and operation of junior colleges in the State, including these duties: (1) to study needs of the State and communities for junior college education; (2) to designate the locations for junior colleges; (3) to fix standards for junior colleges to qualify for appropriations, with respect to training of teachers and

administrators, physical plant and equipment, administrative organization, curriculum, income per student from local tax sources, general tone of the institutions, and other factors that relate to the support and administration of junior colleges; and (4) to certify annually to the State board of education or other organization, board, agency, or administration designated by law to disburse appropriations for junior colleges, the names of junior colleges eligible for such funds. In this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board at the junior college level.

Central office staff.—The State department of education has a supervisor of junior colleges who serves as secretary of the commission. In his capacity as supervisor of the junior colleges, he serves as a coordinating agent in administering the State system of junior colleges.

Relations with other groups.—Each junior college is governed by a local institutional board.

Commission on College Accreditation

The Mississippi Commission on College Accreditation was created by authority of the State statutes in 1950, and amended to present form by statutes enacted in 1964.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission is composed of five members: the supervisor of junior colleges and the supervisor of Negro education, both of the State department of education; the executive secretary of the Mississippi Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning; and two additional members, one of whom is selected by the foregoing three members and who represents private colleges within the State, and the other selected by the Mississippi Association of Colleges, each serving a 3-year term.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission is responsible for the preparation of an approved list of junior and senior colleges and universities within the State. It adopts standards in keeping with the best educational practices in accreditation and receives reports from institutions seeking to be placed on this list. All colleges and universities that wese not authorized to grant degrees at the time this commission was created must be approved by it in order to do so. In this study the board is classified as an accrediting or "other" board.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created by authority of the State constitution of 1869, although its present form was established by authority of the statutes in 1930. The number of meetings which must be held annually is not specified.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is composed of three ex officio members: the superintendent of public instruction, the attorney general, and the secretary of state.

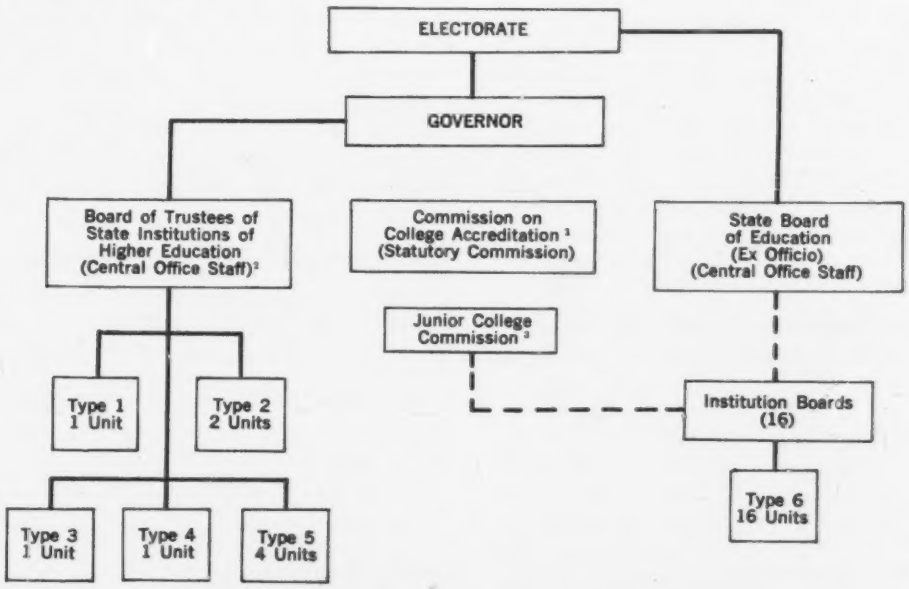
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for directing the State department of education, which is charged with the execution of all laws relating to the administrative, supervisory, and consultative services to the public schools (both elementary and secondary), agricultural high schools, and junior colleges of the State of Mississippi. Also, through the State department of education, the board supervises teacher education, certification, and placement. It is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The superintendent of public instruction, who is elected by the people of the State for a 4-year term, administers, manages, and controls the State department of education, and in this capacity provides central office staff services for the board.

Relations with other groups.—The board works with the State educational institutions, and with other boards, commissions, and agencies of the State in carrying out its responsibilities.

MISSISSIPPI

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)[2]
Commission on College Accreditation [1] (Statutory Commission)
State Board of Education (Ex Officio) (Central Office Staff)
Junior College Commission [3]
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 2 2 Units
Institution Boards (16)
Type 6 16 Units
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 4 Units

[1] Has accrediting responsibilities for all State higher education institutions.
[2] Has governing-coordinating responsibilities for five agencies or centers involved in specialized study and/or research.
[3] Has regulatory responsibilities for all State junior colleges.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MISSOURI

In Missouri, 11 State boards are responsible for 21 institutions of higher education. The Missouri Commission on Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating board. The Curators of the University of Missouri govern four institutional units. Nine boards each govern an institution: the Curators of Lincoln University, the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College, the Board of Regents of Missouri Southern College, the Board of Regents of Missouri Western College, the Board of Regents for the Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, the Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State College, the Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College, and the Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State College. The State Board of Education is responsible for the establishment and supervision of tax-supported 2-year institutions.

Missouri Commission on Higher Education

The Missouri Commission on Higher Education was established by the State legislature in 1963. It is charged in the statute with responsibility for coordinating, planning, and recommending. It is designated as the State agency for the channeling of Federal funds to Missouri institutions of higher education when such an agency is necessary. Thus, the commission is the State facilities commission, the guaranteed student loan authority, and the educational telecasting and broadcasting authority. The commission is required to meet quarterly, but actually meets once a month. The meetings generally are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of 10 members appointed by the Governor. Six members are noneducators whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the senate. No more than three of the six may be of the same political party. No more than one may be a graduate of any Missouri college or university, and none may be connected with a Missouri institution of higher learning. Each of the six must be from a different congressional district. The other four members are college presidents appointed to represent the University of Missouri, the five State colleges and Lincoln University, the public junior colleges, and the private colleges and universities. A quorum consists of a majority, except that at least four of the noneducator members must be present. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms; the terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the commission.—As indicated above, the commission is a planning, coordinating, and recommending body. Specifically, it is charged with the responsibilities of making appropriate studies and collecting pertinent information; periodically preparing an overall State plan for higher education; recommending the amount and type of appropriations to the institutions, Governor, and general assembly; reviewing new programs; and generally recommending on matters relating to higher education in Missouri to the parties concerned. In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission has a full-time executive secretary and three other full-time professional personnel. In addition, it makes extensive use of consultants for studies and other special purposes.

The Curators of the University of Missouri

This board—The Curators of the University of Missouri—was created in 1839 by statute. The present board's authority was reaffirmed by the constitution in 1945. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. The board usually meets 12 times yearly. The meetings are open to news media, and records are open at all times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with advice and consent of the senate. Each member must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of Missouri for 2 years immediately prior to his appointment, and be appointed from a separate congressional district. Not more than five members may belong to the same political party. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each member has served an average of 8 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university and its branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution and its branches are governed by the board, the president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

The Curators of the Lincoln University

The present form of the Curators of the Lincoln University was created in 1939 by authority of the

State statutes. The board's authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, it is required to hold two meetings a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with advice and consent of the senate. They must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State 2 years prior to appointment. Not more than five members may belong to the same political party. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms, which are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. This board is a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

The Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College

The Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College was created originally in 1870 by authority of the State statutes. It became a separate board in 1873. Its present form was established in 1939, also by authority of the statutes. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once annually, although the board usually meets monthly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of six members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate, in addition to one ex officio member, the State commissioner of education. By statutory stipulation, all board members must reside in the college district and at least one must be a resident of the county in which the college is located. Not more than three appointive members may belong to the same political party. A quorum consists of a majority of the appointive members.

The term of office is 6 years, and successive appointments may be made. Two appointments are made each odd-numbered year.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the college and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the Missouri Commission on Higher Education to coordinate educational efforts in the State and regionally when applicable.

Board of Regents of Missouri Southern State College

The Board of Regents of Missouri Southern State College was created by the State legislature in 1965. Legally, the meetings of the board, which are open to the public, must be held once annually, although the board usually meets monthly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. Not more than three members may belong to the same political party. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Each member is appointed for a 5-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the college and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board is involved with other groups only through cooperative studies with the Missouri Commission on Higher Education.

Board of Regents of Missouri Western College

The Board of Regents of Missouri Western State College was created by the State legislature in 1968. Legally, the meetings of the board are open to the public and must be held once annually, although the board usually meets monthly.

Other information is the same as that listed for the Board of Regents of Missouri Southern State College.

The Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State College

The Board of Regents for Northeast Missouri State College was created by an 1870 statute that divided Missouri into two normal school districts. In 1873 an act by the 27th general assembly provided separate boards of regents for each of the normal schools. The bipartisan character of the board was established by statute in 1889. The present form was established in 1939. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, it is required to hold one annual meeting. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College.

The Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State College

The Board of Regents for the Northwest Missouri State College was created in 1939 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, it is required to hold one annual meeting. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College.

The Board of Regents for the Southeast Missouri State College

The Board of Regents for Southeast Missouri State College was created by authority of the State statutes in 1939. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, it is required to meet once a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College.

The Board of Regents for the Southwest Missouri State College

The Board of Regents for Southwest Missouri State College was created by authority of the State statutes in 1939, and derives its authority for corporate status from the same source. It is required to meet once a year. Presently, the board meets 12 times each year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Regents for Central Missouri State College.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created by authority of the State constitution of 1945. Legally, it is required to meet semiannually.

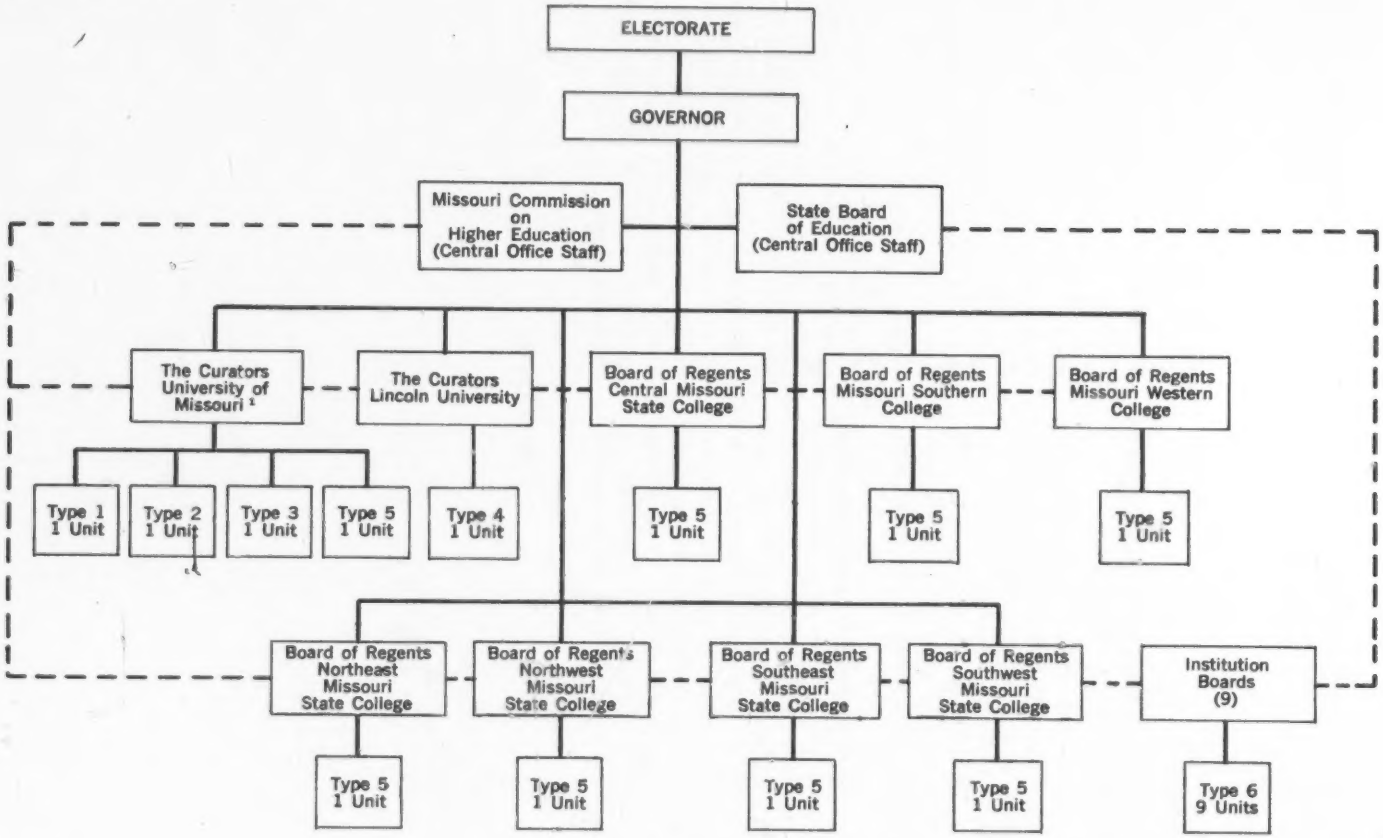
Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of education consists of eight lay members appointed by the Governor, by and with advice and consent of the senate, after an open committee hearing. Not more than four members may be appointed from the same political party. They must be citizens with high moral standards and recognized ability in their respective business or profession, who have resided in the State for not less than 5 years immediately preceding appointment. Only one resident may be appointed from a county or a congressional district. A member may not be connected, either as an official or as an employee, with any public, private, or denominational school, college, or university; nor may he be a holder of, or a candidate for, any public office. Five members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but any proposition presented for approval requires five favorable votes. Each member is appointed for an 8-year term. The terms are overlapping, with one member appointed each year.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the establishment and supervision of tax-supported junior-community colleges in the State. Some specific obligations are: to determine the role of the 2-year college in the State; administer the State financial support program for junior colleges; establish uniform, minimum entrance requirements and uniform curriculum offerings; conduct research and continuous studies of junior college education in the State; and be responsible for the accreditation of each junior-community college under its supervision. It is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State board of education appoints a commissioner of education, its chief administrative officer, who must be a citizen and resident of the State at least 1 year immediately preceding appointment. He must possess educational attainment and breadth of experience in the administration of public education. The commissioner and his staff provide central office services for the board.

MISSOURI

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Missouri Commission on Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
The Curators University of Missouri [1]
The Curators Lincoln University
Board of Regents Central Missouri State College
Board of Regents Missouri Southern College
Board of Regents Missouri Western College
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents Northeast Missouri State College
Board of Regents Northwest Missouri State College
Board of Regents Southeast Missouri State College
Board of Regents Southwest Missouri State College
Institution Boards (9)
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 9 Units

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

MONTANA

In Montana, one central State board has responsibility for six 4-year (or more) institutions of higher education and supervisory responsibilities for three 2-year county colleges.

The State of Montana participates in the interstate program of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

State Board of Education, Ex Officio Regents of the Montana University System

The State Board of Education, ex officio Regents of the Montana University System, was created in 1889 by authority of both the State constitution and statutes. It does not have corporate status. Most meetings are open to the public and must be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets eight times. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State Board of Education, ex officio Regents of the Montana University System, consists of 11 members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Four members must be appointed from each of the first and second congressional districts, and not more than four members may be appointed from the same political party. The Governor, the State superintendent of public instruction, and the attorney general are ex officio members. Each member is appointed for a term of 8 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

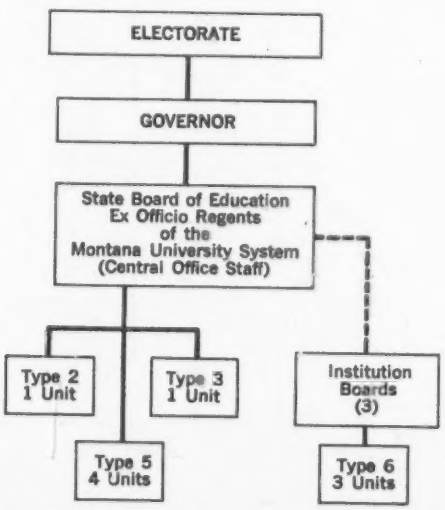
Responsibilities of the board.—The State board of education is responsible for the government of six 4-year (or more) institutions of higher education, and for the general supervision of three 2-year county colleges. For the 4-year (or more) colleges and universities, the board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Certain responsibilities, specified by statute, extend to public elementary and secondary education. This is a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—An executive secretary and other professional and clerical staff carry out the administrative and coordination responsibilities for the Montana University System.

Relationships with other groups.—The Governor, by and with the consent of the State Board of Education, ex officio Regents of the Montana University System, appoints a local executive board for each institution to advise and assist in the governing of the institution.

MONTANA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NEBRASKA

In Nebraska, five State boards are responsible for 18 institutions of higher education. The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska has responsibility for what are essentially three separate institutions: the Lincoln Campuses and Outstate Activities, the University of Nebraska Medical Center, and the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Each of these units is headed by a president who reports through the chancellor of the university to the board.

The Board of Trustees for the State Colleges has responsibility for four institutions. The State Board of Education has some general responsibility with respect to the 11 junior colleges, and the Board of Educational Lands and Funds is responsible for the administration of public school lands and funds, including those of higher education. The Voluntary Coordinating Council for Public Higher Education serves as the coordinating agency in the State.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska

The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska was created in 1869 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year, and those at which actions are taken must be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board comprises eight members elected by the people on a nonpartisan ballot, one member from each of the eight regent districts. Each member is elected for a 6-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 12 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the three institutional units. It has authority for general policy determination including budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The chancellor of the university and his staff serve as the central institutional administration reporting directly to the board, and the three campus presidents report to the chancellor.

Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges

The Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges (formerly known as the Board of Education of State Normal Schools) was created in 1867 by authority of the State constitution, and the provisions for it were revised in 1919. It does not have corporate status (legislation is pending for corporate status in the Nebraska legislature). Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held twice each year; however, the board usually holds nine meetings.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members, six of whom are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the legislature. The commissioner of education is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to succesive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 8 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of four institutions; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a secretary whose duty is to keep an exact and detailed account of all expenditures. He serves as coordinator and liaison officer for the institutions and the board. There are no other professional staff members.

Voluntary Coordinating Council for Public Higher Education

The Voluntary Coordinating Council consists of the chief executive officer and board representation of the regents of the University of Nebraska, the State colleges, and public junior colleges. It has no full-time staff and operates principally in the field of demographic studies, using the Office of Institutional Research and Planning of the University of Nebraska. In this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

Board of Educational Lands and Funds

The Board of Educational Lands and Funds was created in 1867 by authority of the State constitution.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Educational Lands and Funds consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the majority of the members of the legislature. One member must be appointed from each of the four congressional districts, and one member from the State at large; one member must be competent in the field of investments. Any person who is actively engaged in teaching, has a financial interest in a school land lease, is a holder or candidate for State office, or is a member of any State board or commission, may not be appointed. A member must have resided in the State for at least 3 years preceding appointment.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for the management and control of all public school lands, including those of institutions of higher education. In this study, this board is classified as a land management or "other" board.

Central office staff.—With the approval of the legislature, the board may appoint a secretary who serves as its administrative officer.

Relationships with other groups.—The board reviews certain expenditures of the director of the retirement system, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the veterans' affairs.

The State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created in 1955 by authority of an amendment to the State constitution. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year. They are open to the public except for executive sessions, which may be closed.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State Board of Education consists of six members elected by the people on a nonpartisan ballot, one from each of the six districts provided by the legislature, which correspond to the present supreme court judicial districts. They must be citizens of the United States, have been State residents for 3 years, and residents of their respective districts for 2 years immediately preceding their election. They cannot be employed in the field of education nor candidates for other State offices. A quorum consists of four members.

Each member is elected for a term of 6 years and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with two members' terms expiring every 2 years.

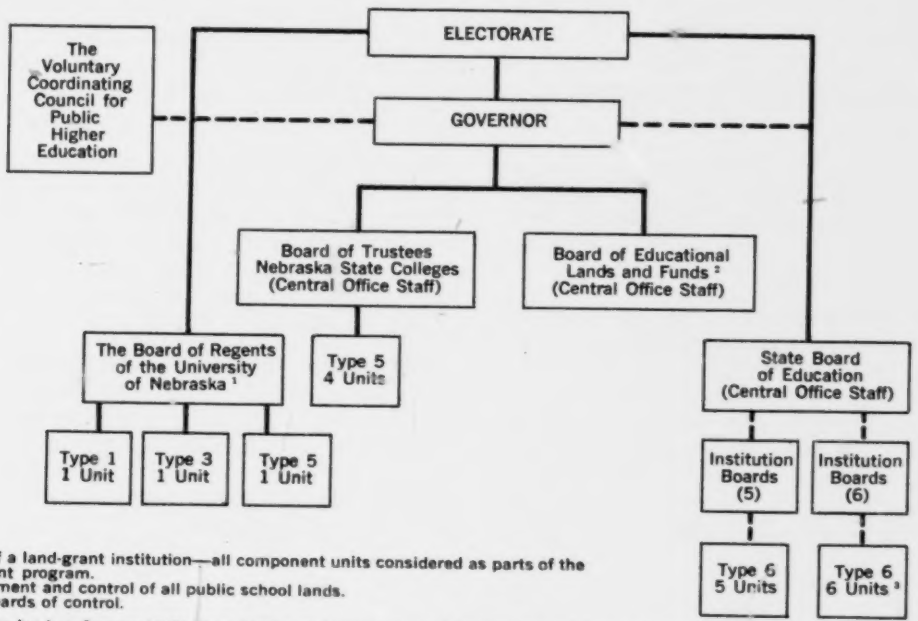
Responsibilities of the board.—The State Board of Education is responsible for the accrediting of all junior colleges and for State aid to junior colleges. It approves the teacher education programs of all colleges designed for the purpose of teacher certification. It is responsible for State elementary and secondary education. In this study, this board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State Board of Education appoints the commissioner of education, its chief executive officer and administrative head of the State department of education.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the local institutional boards that have general supervision and control over the 11 junior colleges.

NEBRASKA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
The Voluntary Coordinating Council for Public Higher Education
GOVERNOR
Board of Trustees Nebraska State Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Board of Educational Lands and Funds [2] (Central Office Staff)
The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska [1]
Type 5 4 Units
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Institution Boards (5)
Institution Boards (6)
Type 6 5 Units
Type 6 6 Units [3]

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.
[2] Management and control of all public school lands.
[3] Local boards of control.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NEVADA

The Board of Regents, University of Nevada System, is responsible for the four units that comprise the university system.

The State of Nevada participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Board of Regents, University of Nevada System

The Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System was created in 1864 by authority of the State constitution. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members elected by the people. The board must be nonpartisan; three members must be from Washoe County, five from Clark County, and three from the State at large other than these two counties. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is elected for a 4-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 4 years.

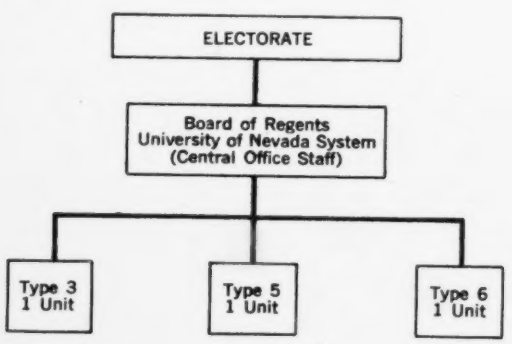
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university system; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, this board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The chancellor of the university system and his personal administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The chancellor is also ex officio treasurer. Central functions include budgeting, internal audit, institutional studies, facility planning coordination, and federal projects stimulation.

Relationships with other groups.—Preaudit of current finances is made by the State budget director; the postaudit of current finances is made by an independent auditor reporting to the board. All construction of the university financed by State funds or Federal loans is under the jurisdiction of the State Planning Board.

NEVADA

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In New Hampshire, three State boards are responsible for five institutions of higher education. The Board of Trustees, the University of New Hampshire, is responsible for four institutions, and the State Board of Education for one. In 1963 the New Hampshire Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation was established by the legislature. The Council for Teacher Education was established in 1951 by legislative act. The council consists of about 10 individuals representing the different areas of education in the State and functions in an advisory capacity to coordinate teacher education. A 1967 State law requires that the meetings of all governmental boards be open to the public, except when individuals or the purchase or sale of property are being discussed.

The Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation

The Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation was established by legislative act in 1963. It usually meets four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is composed of 11 members. Six, of whom at least three must be from private institutions in the State, are appointed for 5-year overlapping terms by the Governor and his advisory council. Ex officio members are the commissioner of education, the chairman of the State Board of Education, and the presidents of the State university and of the two State colleges. Each member has served on the board approximately since 1963.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is charged with evaluating institutions, controlling the establishment of new private institutions, recommending to the legislature authority of colleges to grant degrees, and working "in an advisory capacity only towards coordinating the activities of higher education in the State." Its evaluation activities do not extend to Dartmouth or to the institutions under the State Board of Education. It makes statistical studies of postsecondary education. In this study it is classified as a coordinating board even though its legislative authority in this function is advisory only.

Central office staff.—The board has an executive secretary with a very small central office staff.

The Board of Trustees, The University of New Hampshire

The Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire was created in 1923 by authority of the State statutes which incorporated within the university the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts founded in 1866. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. In 1963, the two State teachers colleges were made general colleges, transferred from the State Board of Education, and made part of the university system. Meetings usually are held 11 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees is composed of 22 members: the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, his constitutionally authorized advisory group, appoints 12 members representing both major political parties (two of these must be farmers); the alumni of the university elect two members, one of whom must be a resident of New Hampshire; the alumni of Keene State College and of Plymouth State College each elect one member; ex officio members are the Governor, the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of education, and the presidents of the university and of the two State colleges. A quorum consists of 12 members; however, for election of a president of the university or of the colleges, there is a special requirement of 14 affirmative votes from the membership of 22.

Each member is appointed or elected for a 4-year term and may serve for successive terms, except alumni, who are limited to two terms. The terms of appointive members overlap. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 7 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for the government of the four institutions. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation and with the New England Board of Higher Education in certain curriculum areas.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created in 1919 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held six times a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State board of education consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of his advisory council. The members of the board must be residents of the State and can be neither technical educators nor professionally engaged in school work. A quorum consists of four members.

Each member is appointed for a 5-year term and may be reappointed to successive, overlapping terms. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 7 years.

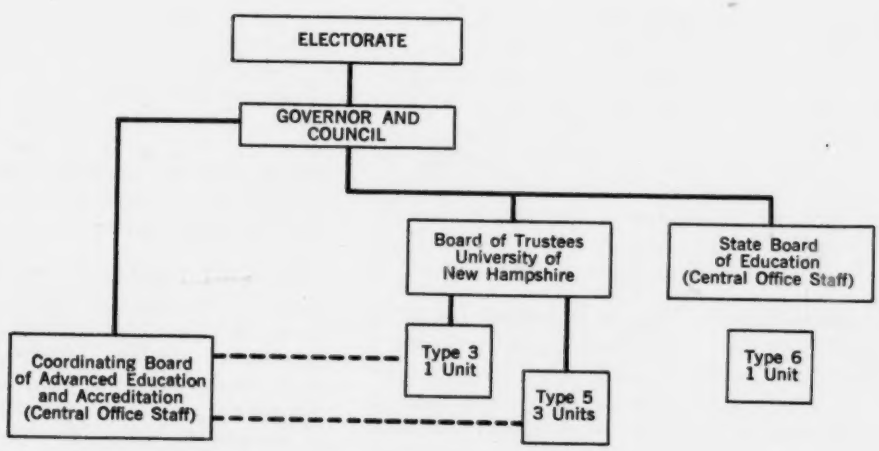
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of one institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board also is responsible for State elementary and secondary education. In this study it is classified as a governing board at the 2-year college level only and footnoted as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints the commissioner of education, who is its executive officer. His office provides central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation and with the New England Board of Higher Education in certain curriculum areas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL
Board of Trustees University of New Hampshire
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Coordinating Board of Advanced Education and Accreditation (Central Office Staff)
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 3 Units
Type 6 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NEW JERSEY

In New Jersey, 12 State boards and three State councils are responsible for 28 institutional units that make up the State system of public higher education. The New Jersey Board of Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating body and is responsible for certain specific areas of higher education in the State; the Board of Governors, Rutgers, the State University, is responsible for the government of the institutional units that constitute the State university; and separate boards of trustees are responsible for the government of eight State colleges. The three State councils have no governing functions; rather, they facilitate the coordination of higher education by level: 2-year (one council for the fifteen 2-year units), one for the eight 4-year units, and one that is an interdepartmental committee of the Department of Education and Higher Education.

State Board of Higher Education

The New Jersey Board of Higher Education was created by the legislature in the Higher Education Act of 1966. Its corporate status comes from the same statute. The law requires that public meetings of the board be held monthly, and additional meetings may be scheduled as necessary.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 17 members. Nine of these are citizen members (at least two of whom must be women) appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Six members are representatives of higher education institutions of the State: the chairmen of the Board of Governors at Rutgers, the Board of Trustees of Newark College of Engineering, the Council of State Colleges, the Council of County Colleges, the president of the State Board of Education, and the representative of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey. The chancellor and the State commissioner of education are ex officio members without vote. The terms of office are 6 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board has broad powers and responsibilities for the general supervision of higher education in New Jersey. Specific responsibilities include: (1) advancing long range planning for the State system of higher education; (2) establishing general policy for the governance of the separate institutions; (3) coordinating the activities of the individual institutions which, taken together, make up the system of higher education in New Jersey; (4) maintaining general financial supervision of the State system of higher education; and (5) licensing independent institutions of higher education and approving the basis and conditions for conferring degrees. In addition, the board coordinates State and Federal activities relating to higher education in the State and advises the Governor on higher education affairs, including proposed budgets and legislation. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—With the approval of the Governor, the board appoints a chancellor, for a term of 5 years, who serves as the chief executive officer. The chancellor and his administrative staff make up the central office for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—In addition to working closely with the State boards responsible for governing the public institutions of higher education, the board maintains liaison with the private institutions through their member representative.

Board of Governors, Rutgers, the State University

The Board of Governors of Rutgers, the State University, was created in 1956 by authority of the State statutes; however, the history of the institution which it governs goes back to 1766. The entire institution was designated the State university in 1945. Authority for corporate status for this board is from the statutes.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of governors consists of 13 members, 11 voting and two ex officio: the Governor of the State with the advice and consent of the senate appoints six members; the Board of Trustees of Rutgers (an overall advisory board for the institution) appoints five members from among its own membership; and the chancellor of higher education and the president of Rutgers are ex officio members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term; each may succeed himself for not more than one additional term after having served one full 6-year term. The terms are overlapping, with at least two members appointed each year: one by the Governor of the State and one by the board of trustees. Six voting members of the board constitute a quorum.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institutional

units that constitute the State university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board of governors, with the advice and consent of the board of trustees, elects the president, who is responsible to the two boards for executive management of the corporation and the university.

Relationships with other groups.—The board of trustees has overall advisory responsibility for the institution and control over private properties and funds, applicable to the purposes of public higher education. The membership of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers consists of at least 12 charter trustees, three of whom must be women, who are selected by the board itself when there are less than 12 (if they were serving as charter trustees on August 31, 1956, they continue to serve for an indefinite time, but all who are appointed after that date are appointed for 6-year terms); 11 public trustees, five appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate for 5-year terms, and the six appointed to the board of governors. The chancellor of higher education and the president of Rutgers are ex officio members without the right to vote. At least 12 trustees must be alumni or alumnae. A quorum of the board of trustees consists of not less than 12 of its members.

A quorum of joint meetings of the Board of Governors, Rutgers, the State University, and the board of trustees consists of six members of the board of governors and not less than a majority of the members of the board of trustees then in office (other than those who are also members of the board of governors).

The State Board of Higher Education is empowered to coordinate all statewide higher education and may investigate and recommend respecting the needs for facilities and services of the State university as an instrumentality of the State for providing for public higher education. It also may advise with the State university regarding its annual budget for services, lands, buildings, and equipment, and jointly with the State university make recommendations to the Governor of the State and to the legislature in support of such budget.

Board of Trustees, College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey

The Board of Trustees of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey was created by legislative act in 1970 to oversee the activities of an independent and unified institution offering medical, dental, and allied health educational programs. Its corporate powers are from the same statute. The board is required to hold an annual meeting and to meet at such other times and places as it shall designate.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—Members of the board are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the governance of the institution. Within the general guidelines established by the State Board of Higher Education, authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board is in the process of creating a central office staff for the college which will include a chief executive officer who will be responsible for activities at the constituent schools.

Relationships with other groups.—In addition to working closely with the board of higher education, the board cooperates with other component units of the higher education community.

Board of Trustees, Newark College of Engineering

The Board of Trustees of the Newark College of Engineering legally is a local board of control. Newark College of Engineering functions as a part of the State system of higher education because the State of New Jersey contracts with the institution to provide engineering education and certain occupational-technical training programs for the public. This contract between the State and the institution is renewable each year. Its board of trustees has eight members appointed by the Governor, and the Governor and the Mayor of Newark are ex officio members.

For the services provided to the State under contract, the board functions in a manner similar to

those of the State boards governing public higher educational institutions. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board under other than State control.

Board of Trustees, Glassboro State College

The Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College was created by authority of the legislature in 1966, with clarifying amendments adopted in 1969; officially, the board became operative on July 1, 1967. Until that date, all existing State colleges in New Jersey were governed by the State Board of Education. Corporate status comes from the same statutes. Legally, the board is required to meet once yearly, but in practice meets at least bimonthly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine citizens of New Jersey; not more than three may reside in any one county; at least two must be women. The members are appointed by the State Board of Higher Education, subject to the approval of the Governor. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms. A quorum consists of a majority.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board assumed the governing powers for the college formerly vested in the State Board of Education. Within the general policies and guidelines set by the State Board of Higher Education, the board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities, subject to approval of the board of higher education. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as its central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—In addition to working closely with the State Board of Higher Education, the board cooperates with other component units of the department of higher education, including the State Scholarship Commission, the Educational Opportunity Fund Board, the Higher Education Assistance Authority, and the New Jersey Educational Facilities Authority. It is represented on the Council of State Colleges by the chairman and the president.

Board of Trustees, Jersey City State College

Information for the Board of Trustees of Jersey City State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Board of Trustees, Montclair State College

Information for the Board of Trustees of Montclair State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Board of Trustees, Newark State College

Information for the Board of Trustees of Newark State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Board of Trustees, Ramapo College of New Jersey

Information for the Board of Trustees of Ramapo College of New Jersey is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Board of Trustees, William Paterson College of New Jersey

Information for the Board of Trustees of William Paterson College of New Jersey is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Board of Trustees, Richard Stockton State College

Information for the Board of Trustees of Richard Stockton State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Board of Trustees, Trenton State College

Information for the Board of Trustees of Trenton State College is the same as that presented for the Board of Trustees of Glassboro State College.

Council of State Colleges

The New Jersey Council of State Colleges consists of the presidents and the chairmen of the boards of trustees of the several State colleges. The chancellor is an ex officio member, and the council is established in the department of higher education.

The council, under the guidance of the board of higher education and with assistance from its staff,

acts as an advisory body on State colleges to the board of higher education. The council fosters communication and cooperation among the State colleges, guides and stimulates effective planning and program development within the general policies and guidelines set by the board of higher education, ensures diversity of development among the several State colleges in ways which will be responsive to particular needs in different parts of the State, and seeks to ensure acceptable and effective lines of development in admissions policy, academic standards, programs, financing, and community relations. The council may also recommend the establishment and location of new State colleges. For the purposes of this study the council is classified as an advisory or "other" board.

Council of County Colleges

The Council of County Colleges, also established in the department of education, consists of the presidents and chairmen of the boards of trustees of the several county colleges. The chancellor of the board of higher education is an ex officio member of the council.

The council acts as an advisory body on county community colleges, to the board of higher education. It serves as a means of communication between the colleges, and under the guidance of the board of higher education seeks to ensure acceptable and effective lines of development in admissions policy, academic standards, programs, financing, and community relations in the several community colleges. Staff members from the department of higher education serve the council and the colleges as a resource for assistance in planning by providing technical assistance and information. For the purposes of this study, the council is classified as an advisory or "other" board.

New Jersey Education Co-ordinating Council

The New Jersey Education Co-ordinating Council was created by the State legislature in 1966 (to become effective July 1, 1967) as an interdepartmental council for the purpose of facilitating the coordination of the educational policies and programs of the State in all fields of public education. The council is required to meet annually and must hold at least three other regular meetings during each year.

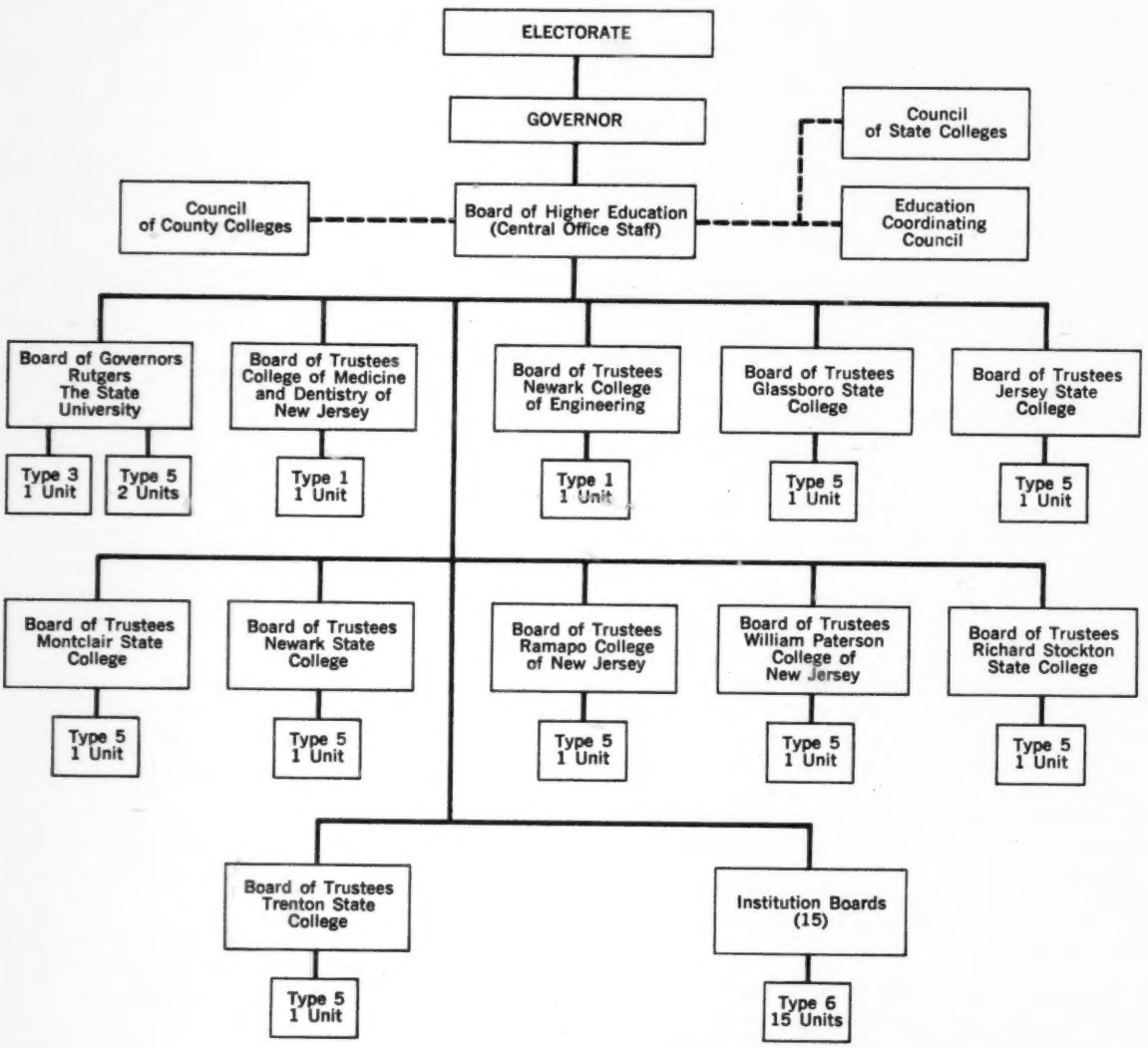
Structure of membership and method of selection.—The council consists of six members: the president of the State Board of Education, the chairman of the board of higher education, the commissioner of education, the chancellor of the department of higher education, and one citizen member of the State Board of Education and one citizen member of the New Jersey Board of Higher Education, to be selected by said boards, respectively, for terms of one year commencing July 1 or until their successors are selected.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council is responsible for reviewing and recommending programs and priorities to best meet the total educational needs of the State, for reviewing budgets of the departments of education and higher education, and for making fiscal recommendations to the State Board of Education and the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.

The council provides interdepartmental coordination at all levels of public education in the State and facilitates the coordination of higher education through the Board of Higher Education. In this study, therefore, the council is classified as a supervisory or "other" board, since the New Jersey Board of Higher Education provides the actual coordination of the State system of higher education.

NEW JERSEY

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Council of State Colleges
Council of County Colleges
Board of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Education Coordinating Council
Board of Governors Rutgers The State University
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Board of Trustees College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Type 1 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Newark College of Engineering
Type 1 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Glassboro State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Jersey State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Montclair State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Newark State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Ramapo College of New Jersey
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees William Paterson College of New Jersey
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Richard Stockton State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Trenton State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Institution Boards (15)
Type 6 15 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NEW MEXICO

In New Mexico, eight State boards are responsible for seven institutions of higher education and seven 2-year branches. Each of seven boards is responsible for a separate institution and its branches, if any: Regents of the University of New Mexico, Regents of the New Mexico State University, Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University, Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University, Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Regents of the Western New Mexico University, and Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute. The Board of Educational Finance is responsible for the coordination of the financing of all State higher education institutions.

The State of New Mexico participates in the interstate program of higher education of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Board of Educational Finance

The Board of Educational Finance was created in 1951 by authority of the State statutes. It does not have corporate status. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Educational Finance consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor. Members must be qualified electors of the State, and at the time of appointment not more than six members may belong to the same political party. One member must be appointed from each of 11 judicial districts and, in order to remain a member, must continue to reside in the district from which appointed. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for coordination of the financial affairs of the 14 institutional units of public higher education. It is primarily concerned with adequate financing of the institutions and with equitable distribution of available funds among them. It receives, adjusts, and approves the budgets of the institutions prior to their submittal to the budget officer of the State. In this study this board is classified as a coordinating board.

Relationships with other groups.—Since the board serves as the statewide coordinating board, it works directly with all of the other State boards that have responsibilities for higher education in the State and with the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Regents of the University of New Mexico

The board, the Regents of the University of New Mexico, was created in 1889 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings must be held four times a year and its records must be open for inspection by all citizens at all reasonable times. A quorum consists of three members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Regents of the University of New Mexico consists of seven members. The Governor, by and with the consent of the senate, appoints five members, one of whom must be a resident of the vicinity where the institution is located. The members cannot be employees of the board nor have pecuniary interest in any contract with the board. Not more than three members may belong to the same political party. The Governor and the superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members who may not vote nor hold office on the board.

Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university and its branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study this board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—Since the board governs one institution and its branches, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

The Regents of the New Mexico State University

The Regents of the New Mexico State University was originally the Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, created in 1889 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year, and rec-

ords must be open for inspection by any citizen at all reasonable times. A quorum consists of three members.

Other information is the same as that given for the Regents of the University of New Mexico, except that New Mexico State University presently operates four 2-year branches. It is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University

The Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University was created in 1927 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members. The Governor appoints five members, not more than three of whom may belong to the same political party. They must be qualified electors of the State, must own real estate in the State, and may be neither employees of the board nor have pecuniary interest in any contract with the board. The Governor and the superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members who may not vote nor hold office.

Each member is appointed to a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of one institution and its two 2-year branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—Since the board governs only one institution and its branches, the president and his administrative staff also serve as the board's central office staff.

Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University

The Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University was created in 1893 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings are required to be held four times a year.

Other information is the same as listed for the Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University, with the exception that New Mexico Highlands University presently operates no branches. It is classified as a governing board.

Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

The Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology was created in 1889 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Its records must be open at all reasonable times for inspection by any citizen.

Other information is the same as listed for the Regents of the University of New Mexico, with the exception that New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology presently operates no branches. It is classified as a governing board.

Regents of Western New Mexico University

The Regents of Western New Mexico University was created in 1893 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings are required to be held four times a year.

Other information is the same as listed for the Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University, with the exception that Western New Mexico University presently operates no branches. It is classified as a governing board.

Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute

The Board of Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute was created in 1893 by authority of the constitution. Its authority for corporate status derives also from the constitution.

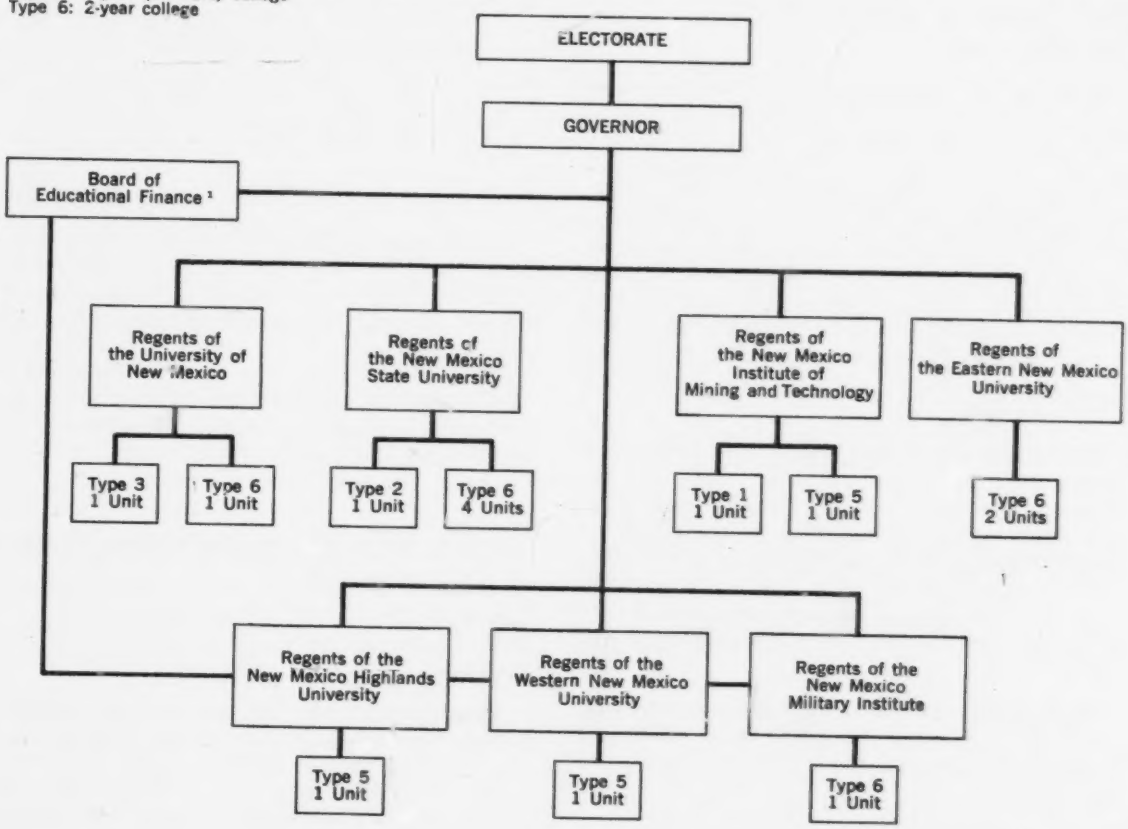
Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the State senate. Not more than three of the members may belong to the same political party. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1949, the length of the terms of regents is fixed at 6 years. The amendment further provides that members of the board shall not be removed except for incompetence, neglect of duty or malfeasance in office. The supreme court of the State has exclusive original jurisdiction over proceedings to remove members of the board of regents.

Responsibilities of the board.—The functions of the board are: to bear legal responsibility and authority for all aspects of the institution's operations; to represent the citizens of the State and to interpret their thinking in terms of institutional policies, facilities, and programs; to assist in getting adequate financial support; to determine the general operating policies of the institution; to select a chief administrative officer for the institution; and to act on recommendations that come to it from its chief executive officer and the faculty. The board is a legislative and policy-determining body, not an executive agency, and for this study is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The superintendent of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

NEW MEXICO

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Board of Educational Finance [1]
Regents of the University of New Mexico
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 1 Unit
Regents of the New Mexico State University
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 4 Units
Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University
Type 6 2 Units
Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University
Type 5 1 Unit
Regents of the Western New Mexico University
Type 5 1 Unit
Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute
Type 6 1 Unit

[1] Coordination of finances of public higher education institutions.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NEW YORK

In New York, two State boards and one city board (operating under the auspices of one of the State boards) have responsibility for 88 institutions of public higher education.

Board of Regents, the University of the State of New York

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York was established and incorporated by act of the legislature in 1784. The university includes in its membership, and has under its supervision, all public and private schools of New York State, including institutions of higher learning. The board of regents also heads the State education department which is charged with the general management and supervision of all public schools and all of the educational work of the State. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held 10 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 13 members elected by the legislature: one resident from each of the State's 10 judicial districts, and three residents from the State at large. A quorum consists of seven members. The maximum age for members is 70. Each member is elected for a 13-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with one member's term expiring annually.

Responsibilities of the board.—According to Frederick A. Morse, late secretary to the board, this is "the oldest continuous policymaking board of education in the world." This board is empowered to charter, register, and inspect all educational institutions, and to apportion State financial assistance to them. The board is responsible for the determination of educational policy and educational programs for the State of New York.

The State University of New York was established by the legislature in 1948 as a corporate entity within the State Education Department. It is governed by a board of trustees which is charged with the development and administration of a State-supported system of higher education for the youth of the State. It is responsible for the direct administration, supervision and coordination of 32 institutions which constitute the State university (four university centers, two medical centers, 13 colleges of arts and science, two specialized colleges, six agricultural and technical colleges, and five statutory colleges) and is responsible for providing standards and regulations covering the organization and operation of 38 community colleges operating within the program of the State university.

The board of regents is responsible for the supervision, through the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York, of 12 municipally controlled colleges known as the City University of New York.

The board of regents also has responsibility for State elementary and secondary education. In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board.

The New York State Library, the State museum and State science service, and office of the State historian all are under the authority of the board of regents.

Central office staff.—The board of regents appoints the commissioner of education, who is the chief executive officer of the State education department and is also the president of the University of the State of New York.

Relationships with other groups.—The board of regents has general supervisory authority over the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York, which by statute has responsibility for the overall central administration, supervision, and coordination of the State higher education institutions. This encompasses all of the public higher institutions in the State except the colleges that constitute the City University of New York. These 12 are supervised by the board of regents, but are under the immediate government of the Board of Higher Education, City of New York.

Board of Trustees, State University of New York

The Board of Trustees of the State University of New York was made a permanent board by authority of the State statutes in 1951, although a temporary board had been created in 1949. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. The board usually meets 10 times a year. The board appoints a six—member executive committee, for which a quorum consists of four members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who must be residents of the State of New York and may not be over 70 years of age. A quorum consists of eight members. Each member is appointed for a 10-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with the terms of two members expiring every

other year and the term of one member expiring each intervening year.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is charged with the responsibility for governing the State university and exercises all of the corporate powers thereof. The State university is composed of four university centers, two medical centers, 13 colleges of arts and science, two specialized colleges, six agricultural and technical colleges, and five statutory colleges. The board also is responsible for the supervision of 38 community colleges. This board is responsible for planning the improvement and extension of the programs and facilities for public higher education in the State of New York. Its responsibility for general policy determination for the colleges within the State university encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints the chancellor of the university whose duty is to execute and enforce policies of the board, and any other duties assigned by the board. The chancellor and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works closely with the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. It operates its own colleges and university centers comprising the State University of New York (26 4-year (or more) institutions and six 2-year agricultural and technical colleges) and it supervises 38 2-year community colleges that operate within its program.

Board of Higher Education, City of New York

The Board of Higher Education is the Board of Trustees of City University of New York, created in 1961 by action of the City of New York and by legislation at the State level. It is also the local sponsor and board of trustees for eight community colleges that operate within the program of State University of New York. Its corporate status is from the same city and State statutes. Meetings are held monthly, except July and August, and a majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 21 members who are residents of the City of New York and one ex officio member, the president, New York City Board of Education. The law provides there shall be at least four members from each of the two boroughs of the largest population, at least one member from the borough of the smallest population, and at least three members from each of the remaining boroughs. They are appointed by the mayor for 9-year staggered terms, and they serve without compensation.

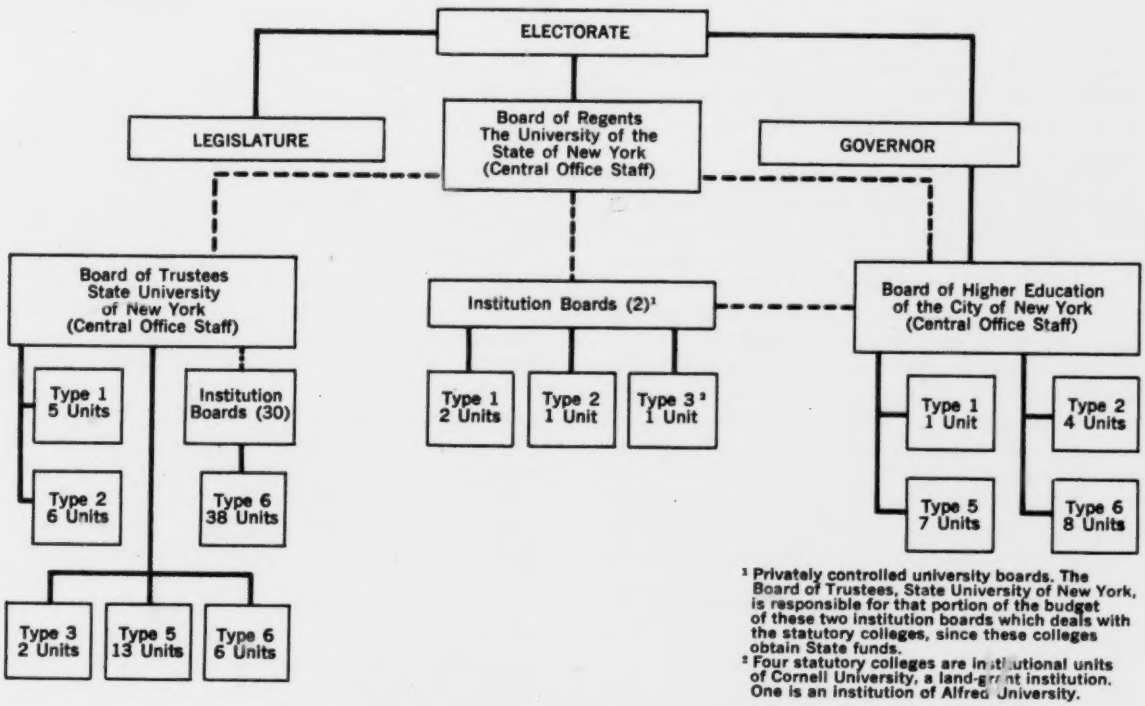
Responsibilities of the board.—The board has the general duties and powers of trustees of colleges, and, subject to the general policies of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, has the responsibility for governing and administering the university and its colleges and divisions and exercises all corporate powers thereof. The university is composed of 12 4-year (or more) institutional units supported jointly by municipal and State funds. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses long range planning, budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board employs a chancellor of the university. He and his administrative and professional personnel provide the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and with the Board of Trustees of the State University of New York in carrying out its governing responsibilities. In addition, it works closely with other city and State agencies in administering certain phases of university operations.

NEW YORK

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



[1] Privately controlled university boards. The Board of Trustees, State University of New York, is responsible for that portion of the budget of these two institution boards which deals with the statutory colleges, since these colleges obtain State funds.
[2] Four statutory colleges are institutional units of Cornell University, a land-grant institution. One is an institution of Alfred University.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

NORTH CAROLINA

In North Carolina, 28 boards are responsible for 31 [1] institutions of higher education. Two of these boards have responsibilities for statewide planning and coordination of the institutions. The State Board of Higher Education is responsible for coordinating the 16 senior public institutions and the State Board of Education is responsible for coordinating the 15 community colleges that offer 2-year college parallel programs. The State Board of Education also is responsible for coordinating 39 technical institutes that offer 2-year technical education programs.

One board, the Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, is responsible for the governance of six senior institutional units constituting the University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

Ten state boards are responsible for the governance of nine senior regional universities and a school of arts which offers a baccalaureate program as well as a secondary school program. Each of the following 10 senior institutions has a single board of trustees: Appalachian State University, East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, North Carolina Central University, Pembroke State University, Western Carolina University, Winston-Salem State University, and North Carolina School of the Arts.

Fifteen local boards are responsible for the governance of 15 community colleges: Caldwell Community College, Central Piedmont Community College, Coastal Community College, College of the Albermarle, Davidson County Community College, Gaston College, Isothermal Community College, Lenoir County Community College, Rockingham Community College, Sandhills Community College, Southeastern Community College, Surry Community College, Wayne Community College, Western Piedmont College, and Wilkes Community College. These institutions are coordinated through the State Board of Education.

North Carolina Board of Higher Education

The North Carolina Board of Higher Education was created in 1955 by authority of the State statutes. Each year it must elect a vice-chairman and secretary.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 22 citizens of North Carolina. The Governor serves ex officio as member and as chairman of the board. One of the members must be a member of the State Board of Education appointed by the Governor, eight of them must be appointed by the Governor to represent the public at large, but none of them may be officers or employees of the State or officers, employees, or trustees of the institutions of higher education. Four of the members must be selected by the boards of trustees of State-supported senior colleges (now regional universities and the School of Arts), and two of them are selected by the board of trustees of the university (University of North Carolina), provided no trustee member is a member of the general assembly. The chairmen of the committees on appropriations, finance, and higher education in the senate and the house of representatives serve ex officio as members of the board. The four senior colleges, whose trustees select one of their members as a board member to serve for a 2-year term, are designated by the Governor in such order of rotation as he may choose, provided that the right of selection of such board member is rotated equally among all institutions.

Members of the board, other than the six selected by the trustees of institutions and the ex officio members, are appointed by the Governor for terms of 6 years. The term of each of the six ex officio members from the general assembly begins with his appointment to the committee chairmanship and continues until his successor as committee chairman has been appointed.

All memberships, except ex officio memberships, are subject to confirmation by the house and the senate in joint session. The Governor forwards all appointments to the general assembly before the fortieth legislative day of each regular session. The Governor, without such confirmation, appoints members to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

Appointments to the board are selected for their interest in and ability to contribute to the fulfillment of the purpose of the board. All members of the board are members at large, charged with the responsibilities of serving the best interests of the whole State.

Responsibilities of the board.—The purpose of the board is "to plan and promote the development of a sound, vigorous, progressive, and coordinated system of higher education in the State." In this study, it is classified as a coordinating board.

In pursuit of this objective, the board seeks the cooperation of all the institutions of higher education and of other educational agencies in planning

[1] This figure does not include four military centers at Fort Bragg (conducted by North Carolina State University) and Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, and Seymour Johnson (conducted by East Carolina University). The Seymour Johnson military center is scheduled to be discontinued in May 1971.

a system of higher education that will serve all the higher educational needs of the State and encourage a high standard of excellence in all institutions of the system. The board must allot the major functions and activities of the State senior institutions of higher education in keeping with the purposes for which each institution was established; give the Governor, the general assembly and the various institutions advice on higher educational policy and problems: determine the types of degrees to be awarded by each of the institutions; make visits to the institutions as deemed necessary and proper in the performance of the board's duties; prescribe uniform statistical reporting practices and policies to be followed by all of the State's senior institutions; review institutional budget requests to determine whether the same are consistent with the primary purposes of each institution and with the functions and activities allocated to the institution by statutes or by the board; advise the State Advisory Budget Commission and the institutions of any budget request inconsistent with their purposes and allocated functions or activities; and license all new degree granting institutions of higher education, except community colleges.

Central office staff.—The board appoints, subject to the approval of the Governor, the director of higher education. The Governor fixes the salary of the director. The director, who must be a person with training and experience in the field of higher education, serves as executive officer for the board. The board appoints such other professional staff members as shall be sufficient to carry out the purposes of the board. The salaries of these staff members are fixed by the Governor subject to the approval of the State Advisory Budget Commission.

Relationships with other groups.—In discharging its coordinating and planning functions, the State Board of Higher Education works closely with all boards that govern institutions of higher education in North Carolina. In addition, it administers the budget for the State's participation in the program of higher education carried out under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board, administers the State's participation in Title I—Community Service and Continuing Education Programs—of the Higher Education Act of 1965, and provides staff for the State Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loan program).

Board of Trustees, University of North Carolina

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina was created in 1789 by authority of both the State constitution and statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held three times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of 102 members, 100 of whom are elected by the general assembly. Ten of the members must be women. The Governor and the State superintendent of public instruction are ex officio members. A quorum consists of 51 members. Each member is elected for a term of 8 years and may be reelected to successive terms. Twenty-five members are elected or reelected biennially.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the six institutional units that constitute the university: the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, at Asheville, at Charlotte, at Greensboro, North Carolina State University at Raleigh (which conducts a military center at Fort Bragg that offers a baccalaurrate degree program), and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, personnel management, and program endorsement. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his administrative staff serve as a central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the State Board of Higher Education in programing and other matters; the State Department of Administration and its budget and property control divisions; State Board of Education (teacher education); North Carolina Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loans); among others, and has the responsibility for overseeing budget expenditures and approving plans for the physical facilities to be built on the six campuses of the consolidated university.

Board of Trustees, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University

The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was created in 1891 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of 12 members ap-

pointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the general assembly meeting in joint session. Each member is appointed for a term of 8 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with three vacancies occurring every 2 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, personnel management, and program endorsement. The board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as a central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the State Board of Higher Education in programing and other matters; the State Department of Administration and its budget and property control divisions; State Board of Education (teacher education); North Carolina Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loans); among others, and has the responsibility for overseeing budget expenditures and approving plans for the physical facilities to be built.

The Board of Trustees, Appalachian State University

The Board of Trustees of the Appalachian State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. It is classified as a governing board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board, assisted by the president and the office of institutional research, cooperates with the North Carolina Board of Higher Education in formulating, periodically, an institutional long-range plan and in making other general recommendations pertinent to planning for higher education on a statewide basis.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

The Board of Trustees of the East Carolina University

The Board of Trustees of the East Carolina University was created in 1907 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University

The Board of Trustees of Elizabeth City State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Board of Trustees, Fayetteville State University

The Board of Trustees of Fayetteville State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. The institution has no branches.

Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University

The Board of Trustees of North Carolina Central University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. The institution has no branches.

The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina School of the Arts

The Board of Trustees of the North Carolina School of the Arts was created in 1963 by authority

of both the State constitution and statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of 12 members appointed by the Governor. The conductor of the North Carolina Symphony is an ex officio member of the board. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with four vacancies occurring every two years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is a body corporate with all the powers usually conferred upon such bodies and necessary to enable it to acquire, hold, and transfer property; make contracts; sue and be sued; and exercise such other rights and privileges as may be necessary for the management and administration of the school and for carrying out the provisions and purposes of the article creating the school. The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determinations encompasses budget approval, personnel management, and program endorsement. In this study, the board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the State Board of Higher Education in programing and other matters; the State Department of Administration and its budget and property control divisions; State Board of Education (teacher education); North Carolina Education Assistance Authority (low-interest guaranteed student loans); among others, and has the responsibility for overseeing budget expenditures and approving plans for the physical facilities to be built.

The Board of Trustees of the Pembroke State University

The Board of Trustees of the Pembroke State University was created in 1956 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as that listed for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. The university operates no branches.

Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University

The Board of Trustees of the Western Carolina University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, the board is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Other information is the same as that given for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. It operates no branches.

Board of Trustees, Winston-Salem State University

The board of Trustees of Winston-Salem State University was created in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. According to State law, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board's membership. It is a governing board.

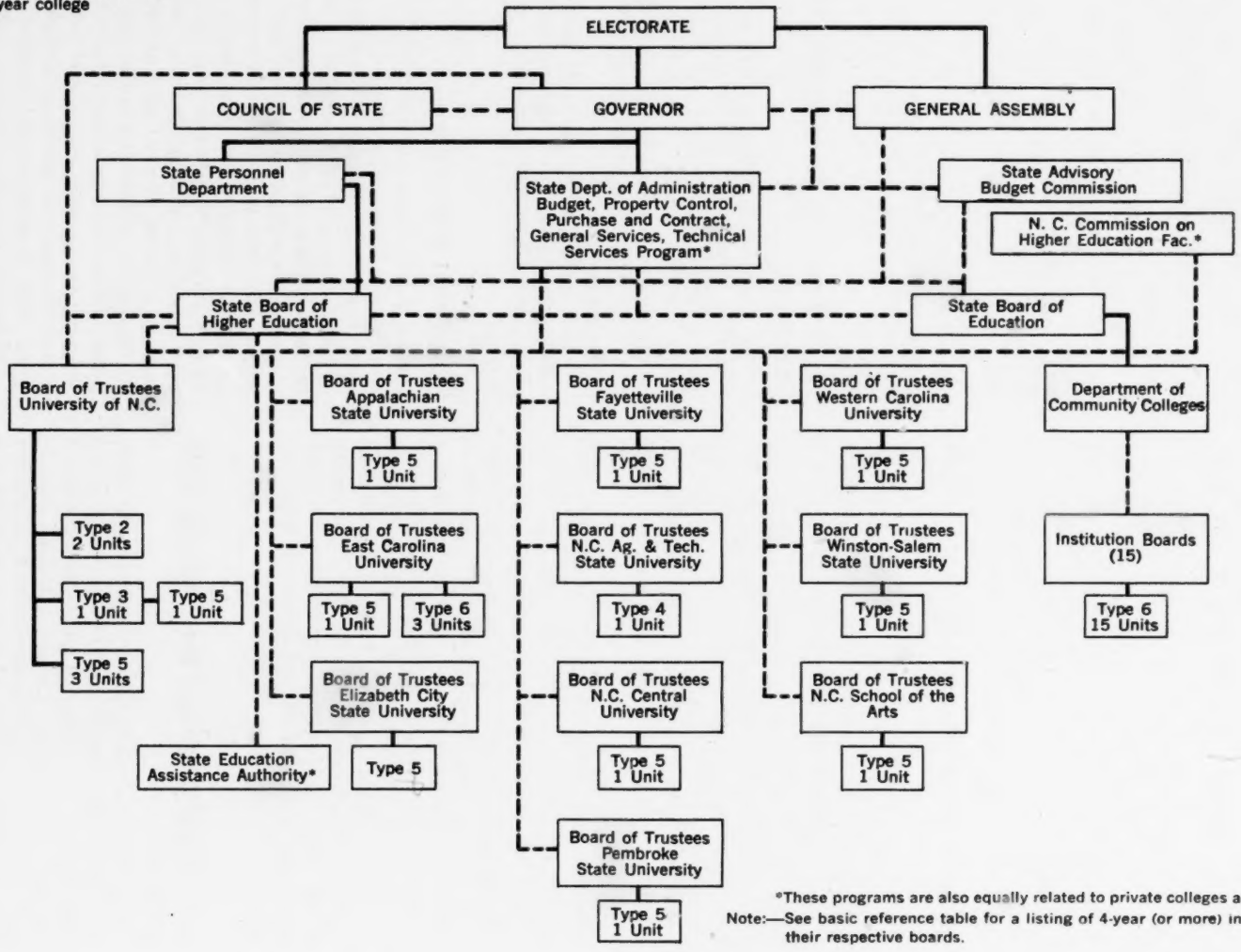
Other information is the same as that given for the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. It operates no branches.

State Board of Education

Even though each community college and technical institute has a 12-member board of trustees, eight chosen by local boards of education and county commissioners, and four appointed by the Governor, the State Board of Education through its department of community colleges serves as a single coordinating agency and maintains extensive control over the community college system consisting of 15 community colleges and 39 technical institutes through approval of sites, buildings, building plans, budgets, and the selection of chief administrators. It also establishes and maintains standards for professional personnel, curriculums, admissions, and graduation; and regulates tuition and special fees, accounting procedures, and the awarding of diplomas and degrees. The State Board of Education is assisted by a 123-member Community College Advisory Council which includes two representatives from the State Board of Higher Education and 11 representatives of senior colleges and universities.

NORTH CAROLINA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
COUNCIL OF STATE
GOVERNOR
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
State Personnel Department
State Dept. of Administration Budget, Property Control, Purchase and Contract, General Services, Technical Services Program*
State Advisory Budget Commission
N. C. Commission on Higher Education Fac.*
State Board of Higher Education
State Board of Education
Board of Trustees University of N.C.
Type 2 2 Units
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 3 Units
Board of Trustees Appalachian State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees East Carolina University
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 3 Units
Board of Trustees Elizabeth City State University
State Education Assistance Authority*
Type 5
Board of Trustees Fayetteville State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees N.C. Ag. & Tech. State University
Type 4 1 Unit
Board of Trustees N.C. Central University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Pembroke State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Western Carolina University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Winston-Salem State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees N.C. School of the Arts
Type 5 1 Unit
Department of Community Colleges
Institution Boards (15)
Type 6 15 Units

*These programs are also equally related to private colleges and universities.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

115

NORTH DAKOTA

In North Dakota, nine 4-year (or more) State colleges and universities are under the direct jurisdiction of the State Board of Higher Education: University of North Dakota, including the main campus and the Ellendale Branch; North Dakota State University of Agriculture and Applied Science; State School of Forestry; State School of Science; Dickinson State College; Mayville State College; Minot State College; and Valley City State College. In addition, the board sets standards for three 2-year institutions, approving State aid for two of them: Bismarck Junior College, Lake Region Junior College, and the Williston Center of the University of North Dakota. The first two of the 2-year institutions are financed, staffed, and governed by local school districts. The Williston Center of the University of North Dakota is financed by the local district but the selection of staff and curriculum is controlled by the university. All three 2-year institutions annually receive from the State $450 per full-time student.

State Board of Higher Education

The State Board of Higher Education was created in 1939 by authority of the State constitution. It does not have corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 11 times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The State Board of Higher Education consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. The appointees are chosen from a list of three names for each position to be filled. Nominees are selected by the unanimous action of the president of the North Dakota Education Association, the chief justice of the State supreme court, and the superintendent of public instruction. Each member must be a qualified elector and taxpayer of the State who has been a resident for at least 5 years immediately preceding appointment. Only one alumnus or former student of any one of the institutions under its jurisdiction may be selected to serve at any one time. Employees of institutions under the board's jurisdiction may not be members, nor are they eligible for a period of 2 years following termination of employment. Each member is appointed for a term of 7 years. The terms are overlapping. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 7 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of nine institutions of higher education; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board sets standards for two 2-year colleges and coordinately governs a 2-year unit of the university. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board of higher education appoints the State commissioner of higher education, its chief executive officer, who must be a graduate of a college or university and be familiar with problems in higher education. There are two other professional staff members in the central office.

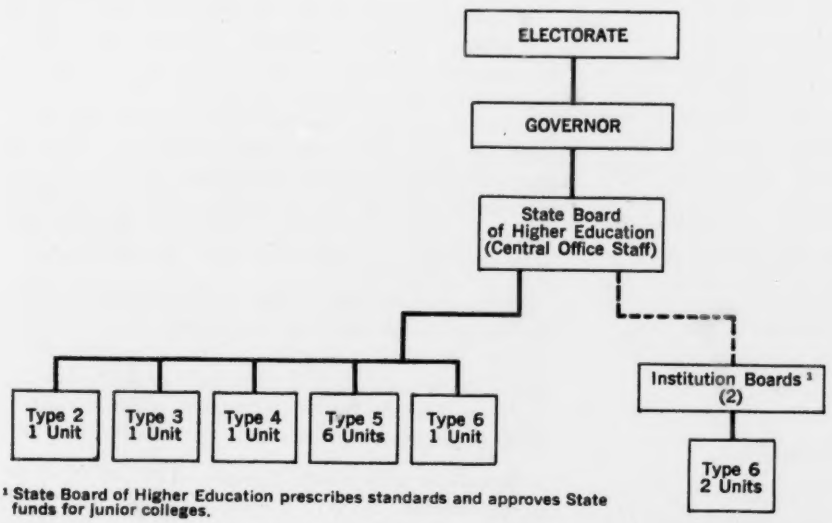
Relations with other groups.—The board is required by law to meet jointly once each year with the Board of Public School Education to discuss fields of common interest, such as financing and teacher training.

The land management of the State institutions of higher education is under the Board of University and School Lands—comprising the Governor, the secretary of State, the State auditor, the attorney general, and the superintendent of public instruction.

The two junior colleges that have individual institutional boards are operated by local public school districts. These districts are under the general statewide supervision of the Board of Public School Education, which also is the Board for Vocational Education. In the latter role, it establishes standards and approves State aid for the trade areas at the two community colleges and the UND-Williston Center. Academic standards are set by the State Board of Higher Education, which coordinates all higher education.

NORTH DAKOTA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



[1] State Board of Higher Education prescribes standards and approves State funds for junior colleges.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

OHIO

In Ohio, 13 State boards are responsible for 43 institutional units of higher education: the Ohio Board of Regents, the statewide coordinating agency; the Board of Trustees of Ohio University; the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University; the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University; the Board of Trustees of Central State University; the Board of Trustees of Cleveland State University; the Board of Trustees of Kent State University; the Board of Trustees of Miami University; the Board of Trustees of The University of Akron; the Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati, a municipally-governed but State-affiliated institution; the Board of Trustees of The University of Toledo; the Board of Trustees of Wright State University; and the Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University. (Eight of the institutions operate 32 separate 2-year units.)

Ohio Board of Regents

The Ohio Board of Regents, the State coordinating board, was established in 1963 by legislative action. It is a permanent agency of the State.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Ohio Board of Regents consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Each member is appointed for a 9-year overlapping term and may not be reappointed to a successive term.

Responsibilities of the board.—By legislative action, the board is responsible for: (1) making studies of State policy in the field of higher education and the formulation of a master plan for higher education for the State, "considering the needs of the people, the needs of the State and the role of individual public and private institutions within the State in fulfilling these needs;" (2) reviewing the appropriation requests of public community colleges and State universities and submitting recommendations to the director of finance and to the chairmen of the finance committees of both the senate and the house of representatives of the general assembly—working in close cooperation with the director of finance in these recommendations and "in all other matters concerning expenditure of appropriated funds" by community colleges and State universities; (3) making recommendations to the Governor and the general assembly concerning the development of State financed capital improvements for higher education and the establishment of new programs at State institutions of higher education; (4) approving or disapproving all new degrees and new degree programs; (5) making studies about the operation of State-assisted institutions; (6) approving the establishment of technical institute districts and issuing charters for technical institutes; and (7) approving the official plan of a community college and issuing a charter for its operation.

Central office staff.—A chancellor serves as the executive officer of the board and has a supporting staff of other professional and clerical personnel deemed necessary to carry out assigned duties.

Relationships with other groups.—In addition to work with other agencies of the State government, the board appoints advisory committees to assist in its work and seeks the cooperation and advice of the officers and trustees of both public and private colleges and universities in performing duties, making studies, and in formulating recommendations.

Board of Trustees of Ohio University

The Board of Trustees of Ohio University was created in 1804 by authority of the State statutes and is officially named the President and Trustees of the Ohio University. The board's authority for corporate status also is included in the 1804 statutes, which have been revised several times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the university, which includes the main campus at Athens and branch campuses located in Belmont County, Chillicothe, Ironton, Lancaster, Portsmouth, and Zanesville. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and the secretary of the board serve as a central office staff for the board of trustees.

Relationships with other groups.—Ohio University cooperates with the Ohio Board of Regents in State planning for higher education, and although not legally charged with regional planning, because the branch campuses are located in southeastern Ohio, takes the lead in planning for higher education in the southeastern section of Ohio.

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University

The Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University was created in 1870 by authority of the State statutes. Major statutory revision occurred in 1953 and in 1963 (creation of Board of Regents and nine-member Board of Trustees). Legally, meetings must be held three times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members; but a majority vote of all the board is required to elect or remove a president or professor.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may not be reappointed to successive terms. Since 1948, each board member has served an average of 10 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board of trustees is responsible for the government of the five units: its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board governs one 4-year institutional unit and four 2-year units. The president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

The Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University

The Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University was created in 1910 by authority of State statutes which have been revised several times. Authority for corporate status comes from the same source. Meetings are open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members, each of whom is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and each of whom serves a 9-year overlapping term. No person who has served a full 9-year term or more than 6 years of such a term shall be eligible for reappointment.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution, appointment of president and faculty, and for doing "any and all things necessary for the continuous and successful operation of a university." Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. All budget recommendations, including current operating and capital facilities, are channeled through the Ohio Board of Regents. The institution consists of five units (the main campus and four 2-year units); thus, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board governs five separate institutional units, and the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Ohio Board of Regents in planning for higher education in Ohio.

The Board of Trustees of Central State University

The Board of Trustees of Central State University was created by authority of the State statutes in 1887 and was originally "The Board of Trustees of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department." The statutes have been revised several times since then. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members, but a majority of the board shall be necessary to elect or remove a president, business manager, or professor. The board operates no branches and is classified as a governing board.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

The Board of Trustees of the Cleveland State University

The Board of Trustees of The Cleveland State University was created by the authority of State statutes enacted in December 1964. This board does not have corporate status. The board operates the main campus and three 2-year branch campuses.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

The Board of Trustees of Kent State University

The Board of Trustees of Kent State University was created in 1910 by authority of State statutes revised in 1953. Corporate status is from the same source. The board operates the main campus and eight 2-year separate branches.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

The Board of Trustees of Miami University

The Board of Trustees of Miami University was created in 1809 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Its meetings, which are open to the public, are held at least four times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University. It has two 2-year units in addition to the main campus.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Akron

The Board of Trustees of the University of Akron was created in 1967 by authority of the Ohio general assembly. Prior to that, it was a municipal university under the board of directors appointed by the mayor. Authority for corporate status is from the same source. Meetings are open to the public. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Since it operates no branches, the board is a governing board.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

The Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati

The University of Cincinnati is a municipal, State-affiliated university, organized in 1819 as the Cincinnati College and the Medical College of Ohio. It exists under the Ohio Revised Code and the Code of Ordinances of the City of Cincinnati. In 1967, new State and city statutes permitted the university to become affiliated with the State university system through an agreement with the Ohio Board of Regents.

The board of directors differs from the governing boards of the State institutions in that five of the nine members are appointed by the mayor of the City of Cincinnati and four by the Governor of Ohio with the consent of the senate. It has two 2-year campuses in addition to the main campus. The board's responsibilities, central office staff, and relationships with other groups are very similar to those of the State universities, except that, by the very nature of its existence, more emphasis is placed by the directors on municipal ties. It is classified as a governing board.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Toledo

The Board of Trustees of the University of Toledo was created by State statutes in 1967 when the institution became a State university. Prior to that time, it was a municipal university under a board of directors appointed by the mayor. In May 1969, the trustees approved the seating of two student representatives and two faculty representatives who have the right to participate in discussions but do not have a vote. No branch campuses exist.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University. It is a governing board.

The Board of Trustees of Wright State University

The Wright State University Board of Trustees was created in 1967 by the 107th Ohio general assembly to assume responsibility for an institution begun as a branch of Miami University and Ohio State University on the premise that the university would be granted independent status by the Ohio Board of Regents when it had an enrollment of 5,000 full-time equivalent students. With independent status granted, the board assumed its authority on October 5, 1967. The board does not have corporate status. Four meetings a year are required, but the board generally meets six times. A majority of the board members constitutes a quorum, but a majority vote of all the board is required to remove an officer. The concurrence of two-thirds of the board is necessary to elect or remove the president. The board has two 2-year branch campuses—the Western Ohio Branch Campus in Celina and an Academic Center at Piqua. It is a governing board.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University.

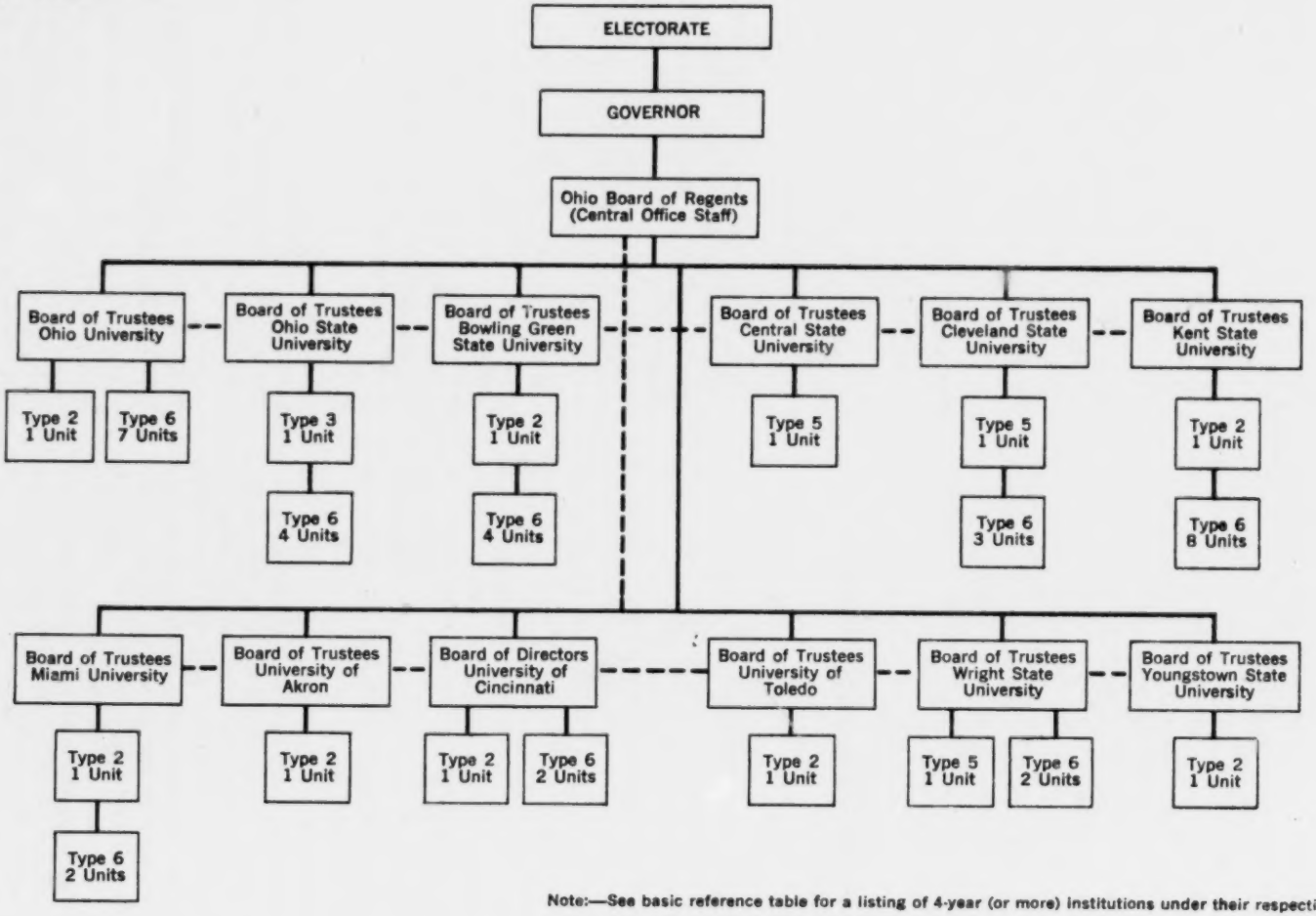
The Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University

The Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University was created in 1966 by authority of State statutes. The university became a State institution on August 15, 1966. Previously, it was The Youngstown University, a private institution. Legally, meetings of the board must be held four times a year. Additional meetings may be held upon call. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Information for the remaining sections of the board description is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University, except that the institution has no branches and the board is classified as a governing board.

OHIO

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Ohio Board of Regents (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees Ohio University
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 7 Units
Board of Trustees Ohio State University
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 4 Units
Board of Trustees Bowling Green State University
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 4 Units
Board of Trustees Central State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Cleveland State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 3 Units
Board of Trustees Kent State University
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 8 Units
Board of Trustees Miami University
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Trustees University of Akron
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Directors University of Cincinnati
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Trustees University of Toledo
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Wright State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Trustees Youngstown State University
Type 2 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

OKLAHOMA

In Oklahoma, eight State boards have responsibility for 25 institutions of higher education. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education coordinates all public higher education, including those units listed below and six additional, locally-controlled 2-year institutions. The Board of Regents, Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, is responsible for eight institutions, and the State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges governs six institutions. Each of five boards is responsible for a separate institution: Regents of the University of Oklahoma; Board of Regents, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts; Board of Regents, Northern Oklahoma College; Board of Regents, Oklahoma Military Academy; and Board of Regents, Tulsa Junior College.

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education was created in 1941 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status also is from the constitution. Meetings are open to the public and are held about 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board, Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members must be at least 35 years of age; no more than three members may have attended the same institution; no more than four may be from the same profession; and no more than two may be from the same congressional district. Each member is appointed for a 9-year overlapping term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the coordination of all public institutions of higher learning in Oklahoma. Specifically, it is authorized to prescribe standards of higher education, determine functions and courses of study, grant degrees and other forms of academic recognition, recommend budget allocations for higher education, and allocate to institutions funds appropriated in lump-sum by the legislature. The board allocates revolving and other non-State-appropriated educational and general funds, determines student fees and conducts studies, surveys, and research to gather information for statewide planning for higher education. The board also coordinates and accredits six public two-year colleges. In this study it is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a chancellor as its executive officer. There are nine currently authorized professional staff positions.

Relations with other groups.—The board cooperates with all boards in the State that have responsibility for institutions of higher education.

Also, this board is the State agency that administers a number of Federal programs, including Titles I and VI of the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Student Guaranteed Loan Program, the Talent Search Program, and other similar Federal grants and programs.

Regents of the University of Oklahoma

The board, Regents of the University of Oklahoma, was created in its present form in 1944 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status is by statute. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for the government of the university; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges

The Board of Regents of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges was created in its present form in 1944 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status also is from the constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members, eight of whom

are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. A quorum consists of five members. The majority of the members must be actively engaged in either farming or livestock growing. One member, who has been a bona fide resident and elector of his district for at least 5 years prior to his appointment, must be appointed from each of the eight congressional districts as they existed in 1945. The president of the State Board of Agriculture is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for an 8-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board has broad constitutional and statutory authority for the government of eight institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. However, certain of these responsibilities also fall within the authority of the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, which is authorized to prescribe standards, determine functions and courses of study, recommend a consolidated budget of all higher education institutions to the legislature, and allocate State-appropriated funds. The board is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—This board maintains a central office staff at the State capitol consisting of an administrative assistant and a small clerical force.

State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges

The State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges was created in 1948 by authority of the State constitution. Its authority for corporate status is also from the constitution. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year. Special meetings may be called by the president of the board or by any five members of the board. An executive session may be held by unanimous vote of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members, eight of whom are appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. One member must be appointed from each of the eight congressional districts as they existed in 1945. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a term of 9 years and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Board personnel may not include more than two members from any one profession, vocation, or occupation. No member of the board is eligible to be an officer, supervisor, president, instructor, or employee of any of the colleges under board supervision, within two years of the date of expiration of his term. Members are required to take the constitutional oath of office required by law and enter into a bond or undertaking to the State of Oklahoma in the penal sum of $3,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for governing six institutions; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints its own executive secretary.

Board of Regents, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts

The Board of Regents of the Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts, formerly Oklahoma College for Women, was created in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for the government of the college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study this board is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Northern Oklahoma College

The Board of Regents of Northern Oklahoma College was reconstituted in 1965 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection. The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

No two members of the board may be chosen from the same profession or occupation, nor may more than three members of the board be from the same county. Members of the board are elected for 5-year overlapping terms and are eligible to be reappointed.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for governing the 2-year college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since this board governs only one institution, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff.

Board of Regents, Oklahoma Military Academy

The Board of Regents for Oklahoma Military Academy was created in 1965 by authority of the State statutes from which the board also received its corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held about 12 times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection. —The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate.

Each member of the board must be a citizen of the State of Oklahoma and not a State or county official; no two members of the board may reside in the same county or be chosen from the same profession or occupation. Members of the board are elected for 5-year overlapping terms and are eligible for reappointment.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for governing the 2-year college. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations and planning of physical facilities. It is classified as a governing board.

Central Office Staff.—Since this board governs only one institution, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff.

Board of Regents, Tulsa Junior College

The Board of Regents of Tulsa Junior College was created in 1968 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the State statutes. Meetings, which are open to the public, are held approximately 12 times a year.

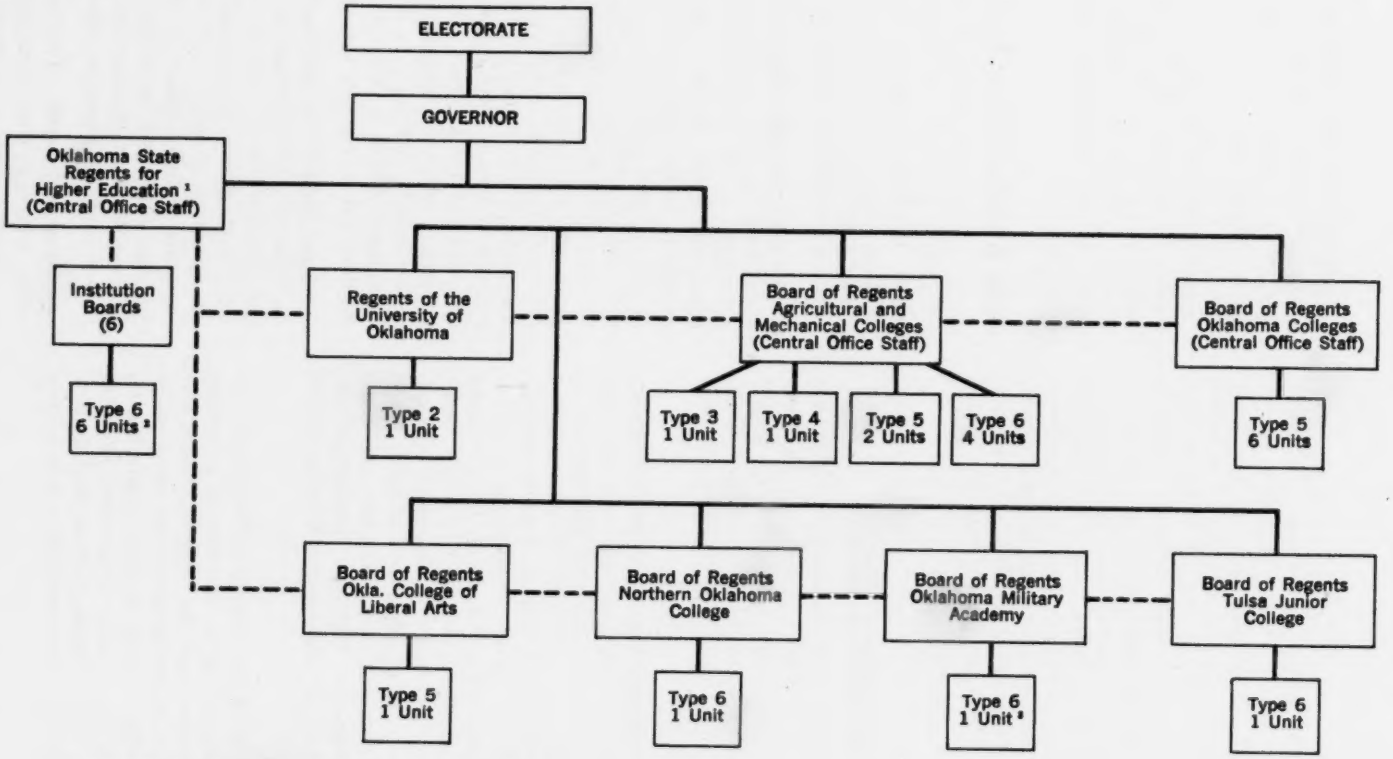
Structure of membership and method of selection. —The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Four members of the board shall be residents of Tulsa county. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is classified here as a governing board. It is responsible for the government of the junior college and has the same powers and duties as governing boards of other institutions in the Oklahoma State system of higher education and may do all things necessary or convenient to make the junior college effective for the functions and purposes for which it has been established.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve also as the central office staff of the board.

OKLAHOMA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education [1] (Central Office Staff)
Institution Boards (6)
Type 6 6 Units [2]
Regents of the University of Oklahoma
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Regents Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Type 6 4 Units
Board of Regents Oklahoma Colleges (Central Office Staff)
Type 5 6 Units
Board of Regents Okla. College of Liberal Arts
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents Northern Oklahoma College
Type 6 1 Unit
Board of Regents Oklahoma Military Academy
Type 6 1 Unit [3]
Board of Regents Tulsa Junior College
Type 6 1 Unit

[1] Coordinates all public institutions of higher education.
[2] These are community colleges which receive both local and State support, and are coordinated and accredited by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.
[3] Also includes 4-year high school.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

OREGON

In Oregon, two State boards are responsible for 21 institutions of higher education. The State Board of Higher Education is responsible for the governing of nine institutions, and the State Board of Education has the general supervision of twelve 2-year community colleges. The Educational Coordinating Council is charged with the coordination, planning, and evaluation of those educational functions related to more than one segment of education, including independent colleges and universities and private vocational (proprietary) schools.

The State of Oregon participates in the interstate educational program operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Educational Coordinating Council

The Educational Coordinating Council was created by statute in 1963. It does not have corporate status. It meets as frequently as the proper and efficient discharge of its duties may require. Its bylaws call for at least six meetings a year that are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Governor may appoint to the council such number of members as he deems appropriate, to serve at his pleasure; provided, however, that a majority of the members shall be persons not employed by private or public institutions of higher education or by any private or public body engaged in educational activities within the scope of the council's statutory functions. The council is broadly representative of the public and of private and public institutions of higher education, including community colleges and technical institutes in the State of Oregon. The council currently has eleven members.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council coordinates, through advice to appropriate governing bodies, the legislature and the Governor, those educational functions related to more than one segment of education. The council is also responsible for statewide and comprehensive educational planning and evaluation, and administers State and Federal programs as assigned. It is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The council appoints an executive director who is the administrative officer of the council. There are six other professional staff members.

Relationships with other groups.—The council works with representatives of public higher education, private higher education, and private vocational (proprietary) schools in the State. On or before January 1 of each odd-numbered year, the council publishes a report to the legislative assembly containing all information that, in the judgment of the council, may be useful to the assembly. The executive director of the council also serves as the Governor's program assistant for education.

State Board of Higher Education

The State Board of Higher Education was created by statute in 1929. It does not have corporate status. Meetings are open to the public, and must be held four times a year, although the board usually meets eight times. Standing committees meet between regular board meetings.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of a two-thirds vote of the senate. A quorum consists of five members. Members must be citizens of the State of Oregon and must not be connected in any way with any institution or department controlled by the board. Not more than five members may be graduates of the institutions under its control, and not more than two members may be graduates of the same institution. However, members of the board may serve in the legislature. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. Terms are overlapping so that usually not more than one or two members is replaced during a year. Since 1948, each board member has served, on the average, 9.7 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the governance and coordination of nine institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs several institutions, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a chancellor, who is its chief administrative officer. There are sixteen other professional staff members.

Relationships with other groups.—The State personnel division approves personnel appointments other than the administrative and professional staff,

with the institutions reporting directly to the personnel division.

The State Board of Higher Education and the State Board of Education meet jointly at least once annually for the purpose of coordinating their activities.

The State Board of Higher Education also cooperates with the State Educational Coordinating Council and with the State Scholarship Commission, which administers all State financial aid programs for college students.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created by statute in 1951. It does not have corporate status. Meetings, which are open to the public, must be held at least four times a year in the State capitol on a date determined by the chairman, agreeable to a majority of the board, or at the call of a majority of the board members, and at such other places and times as may be necessary.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. They must be citizens of the State of Oregon, one from each of the four congressional districts and three from the State of Oregon at large. They may not be engaged in teaching or participate in the administration or operation of any school. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is appointed for a 7-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the supervision of 12 2-year community colleges. It establishes rules and regulations governing determination of need for and the location and curriculum of 2-year community colleges and approves the establishment of such schools.

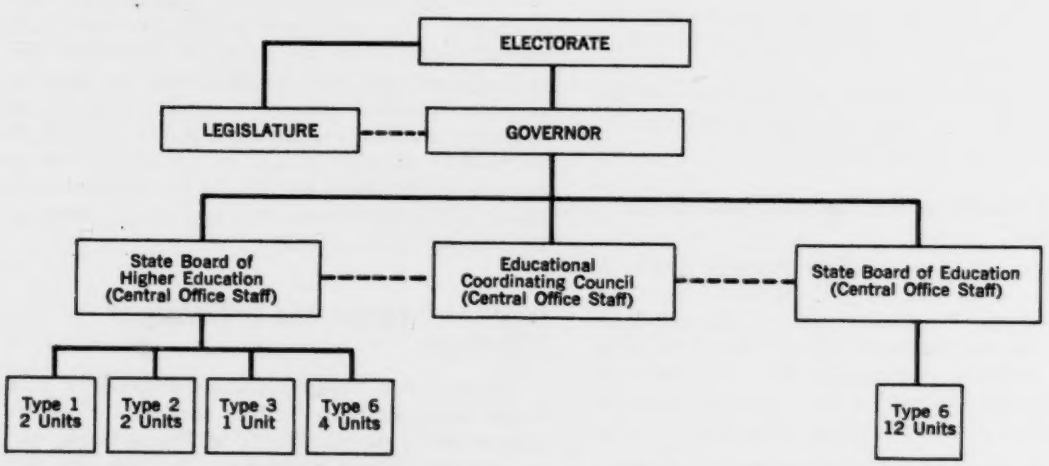
The board also has regulatory responsibility for publicly supported elementary and secondary education. In this study it is classified as a supervisory-accrediting or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The superintendent of public instruction, who is elected for a 4-year term by the people at a general election, is the administrative officer of the board. There are four other professional staff members who work exclusively on higher education matters.

Relationships with other groups.—The board has a cooperative agreement with institutions of higher education to evaluate their teacher-training programs. The 2-year community colleges which this board supervises are governed by local institutional boards.

OREGON

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
LEGISLATURE
GOVERNOR
State Board of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Educational Coordinating Council (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 2 Units
Type 2 2 Units
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 4 Units
Type 6 12 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania, 18 State boards and a council are responsible for 58 institutional units of higher education; 23 are 2-year branches and 14 are junior colleges.

The Board of Trustees, the Pennsylvania State University, is responsible for the main campus and three 4-year (or more) institutional units, one of them a separate professional school, and 18 2-year branches, all of which constitute the university.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh governs the main campus and the four 2-year campuses of the institution. The Board of Trustees of Temple University governs the main campus and, as integral parts of the university but on separate campuses, five schools of the health professions, a hospital, a school of art and a 2-year undergraduate branch.

Fourteen boards each govern a separate institution within the Pennsylvania State College and University System: Board of Trustees, Bloomsburg State College; Board of Trustees, California State College; Board of Trustees, Cheyney State College; Board of Trustees, Clarion State College; Board of Trustees, East Stroudsburg State College; Board of Trustees, Edinboro State College; Board of Trustees, Indiana University of Pennsylvania; Board of Trustees, Kutztown State College; Board of Trustees, Lock Haven State College; Board of Trustees, Mansfield State College; Board of Trustees, Millersville State College; Board of Trustees, Shippensburg State College; Board of Trustees, Slippery Rock State College; and Board of Trustees, West Chester State College.

The Pennsylvania State Council on Education prescribes standards and qualifications for all institutions of higher education and is responsible for the approval of junior colleges—fourteen at present, all locally controlled.

The Pennsylvania Board of Presidents of the State Colleges is a policyforming board for the State college and university system.

Board of Trustees, the Pennsylvania State University

The Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State University was created in 1855 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Its authority for corporate status is from the same statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are closed to the public, must be held twice a year; an executive committee of the board meets seven times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 32 members: six are appointed by the Governor with confirmation of the senate; six are elected by the delegates from county agricultural societies; six by delegates from county industrial societies; nine alumni members are elected by the alumni of the university. The Governor, the president of the university, the secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Education, the secretary of agriculture, and the secretary of mines and mineral industries are ex officio members. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. Each member (excluding ex officio members) serves for a 3-year overlapping term and may serve successive terms.

Since 1948, each board member has served approximately 8 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the main campus and 21 separate institutional units, including 18 2-year campuses, an upper-division campus, a separate graduate center, and a medical center. Board authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university is elected by the board of trustees. He is the secretary of the board and its chief administrative officer. The president and his staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The construction of some of the university buildings is under the supervision of the Pennsylvania General State Authority. The membership of this authority consists of the Governor, the treasurer, the auditor general, the secretary of internal affairs, the secretary of property and supplies, the speaker of the house of representatives, the president pro tempore of the senate, and three citizens of Pennsylvania: one appointed by the Governor, one by the speaker of the house of representatives, and one by the president pro tempore of the senate.

Board of Trustees, the University of Pittsburgh

The Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh was created in 1819 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a private educational institution. In 1966, the charter was amended to affiliate the University of Pitts-

burgh with the Commonwealth system of higher education. Its corporate status, derived from the same statutes, is that of a private, State-related university. The board meets three times a year, including an annual meeting; fifteen members contitute a quorum. An executive committee meets monthly. Except for the election of a chancellor and amendment of the bylaws, measures adopted by a majority of the voting members at a meeting with a quorum present are official acts of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 36 voting members, one of whom is the chancellor of the university. The Governor of the State, the secretary, Pennsylvania Department of Education, and the mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, are ex officio, nonvoting members. Twelve of the voting members are designated as Commonwealth trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Governor, four by the speaker of the house, and four by the president pro tempore of the senate, with one appointment made annually by each of the three Commonwealth appointing authorities for a term of 4 years. The remaining 24 voting members are: 12 charter trustees, six alumni trustees, and six term trustees. All alumni trustees, and at least one charter trustee, must be alumni of the university. Alumni and term trustees are elected for 3-year overlapping terms, so that two alumni and two term trustees are elected at each annual meeting. Retirement age for all trustees is 70 (72 for those serving on January 16, 1968). The officers of the corporation are the chairman and vice chairman, elected annually from the membership, the chancellor, the provost, one or more vice chancellors, a treasurer, and a secretary.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the five institutional units (the main campus and four 2-year regional campuses) which constitute the university. Board authority includes budget approval, program endorsement, financing of current operations, and the planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board employs a secretary, who, with the chancellor of the university and his administrative staff, serves as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The construction of some university buildings is under the supervision of the general State authority.

Board of Trustees, Temple University

The Board of Trustees of Temple University was created in 1888 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and reorganized in 1965 as that of "Temple University—of the Commonwealth System of Higher Education." Its corporate status is from the same statutes. The board meets four times a year, including an annual meeting. Except for election of president and trustees, and amendment of the bylaws, 12 members of the board constitute a quorum for transaction of business. An Executive Committee meets monthly with authority to act for and on behalf of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 36 voting members, plus three ex officio members: the Governor of the State, the secretary of the State department of education, and the mayor of the City of Philadelphia. Twelve of the voting members are designated as Commonwealth trustees, four of whom are appointed by the Governor, four by the speaker of the house of representatives, and four by the president pro tempore of the senate, with one appointment made annually by each of the three Commonwealth appointing authorities for a term of 4 years. The remaining 24 voting members are divided into four categories of six trustees each, elected for overlapping terms of 4 years, subject to a 2-term limitation of tenure with a 1-year suspension of membership before possible re-election. A third category of board membership is honorary life trustee, which does not carry voting privileges. The officers of the corporation are the president, the chairman of the board, one or more vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary and comptroller.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution comprising the main campus and, as integral parts of the university but on separate campuses, five schools of the health professions, a hospital, a school of art and a 2-year undergraduate branch. Board authority includes setting of policy, budget approval, program endorsement, financing of current operations, and the planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The secretary of the university is secretary of the board and, with the president, is its chief administrative officer. The secretary and his staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The construction of some university buildings is under the supervision of the General State Authority.

Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg

The Board of Trustees of State College, Bloomsburg, was created in 1869 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. This board does not have corporate status. Meetings are open to the public and, legally, must be held four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 10 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor. The superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of five members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—This board is responsible for the government of the institution. Although overall policies in Pennsylvania State colleges are formulated by the Board of Presidents of State Colleges, the board of trustees' authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, program endorsement, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board of trustees elects the president of the institution, subject to the approval of the Governor, and since only one institution is governed by this board, he and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the formulation of educational policies through its membership on the board of presidents.

Board of Trustees, State College, California

The Board of Trustees of State College, California, was created in 1914 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 anr amended in 1955. The board is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Cheyney

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Cheyney, was created in 1920 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Clarion

The Board of Trustees of State College, Clarion, derives its authority for creation from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, East Stroudsburg

The Board of Trustees of the State College, East Stroudsburg, was created in 1920 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Edinboro

The Board of the State College, Edinboro, was created in 1857 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. The board is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana University of Pennsylvania was created in 1920 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year; in actuality, the board meets four times yearly. Since the board governs the main

campus and two 2-year units, it is a governing-coordinating board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg, except that it operates three institutional units.

Board of Trustees, State College, Kutztown

The Board of Trustees, State College, Kutztown, was created in 1926 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. The board is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Lock Haven

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Lock Haven, derives its authority for creation from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Mansfield

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Mansfield, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Millersville

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Millersville, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is classified as a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Shippensburg

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Shippensburg, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, Slippery Rock

The Board of Trustees of the State College, Slippery Rock, was created in 1889 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Trustees, State College, West Chester

The Board of Trustees of the State College, West Chester, was created in 1927 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The code was reorganized in 1929 and amended in 1955. It is a governing board.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg.

Board of Presidents of State Colleges

The Pennsylvania Board of Presidents of State Colleges was created in 1949 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It does not have corporate status. Legally, it is required to meet once a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members: the 14 presidents of the State colleges and the superintendent of public instruction, ex officio.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for forming the educational policies of the State colleges. In this study, it is classified as a policymaking or "other" board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works closely with the 14 boards of trustees of the State colleges.

State Council on Education

The Pennsylvania State Council on Education was created in 1929 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It does not have corporate status. Meetings are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The council consists of 10 members, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor. The superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. A quorum consists of six members, including the ex officio member. Each member is appointed for a term of 6 years.

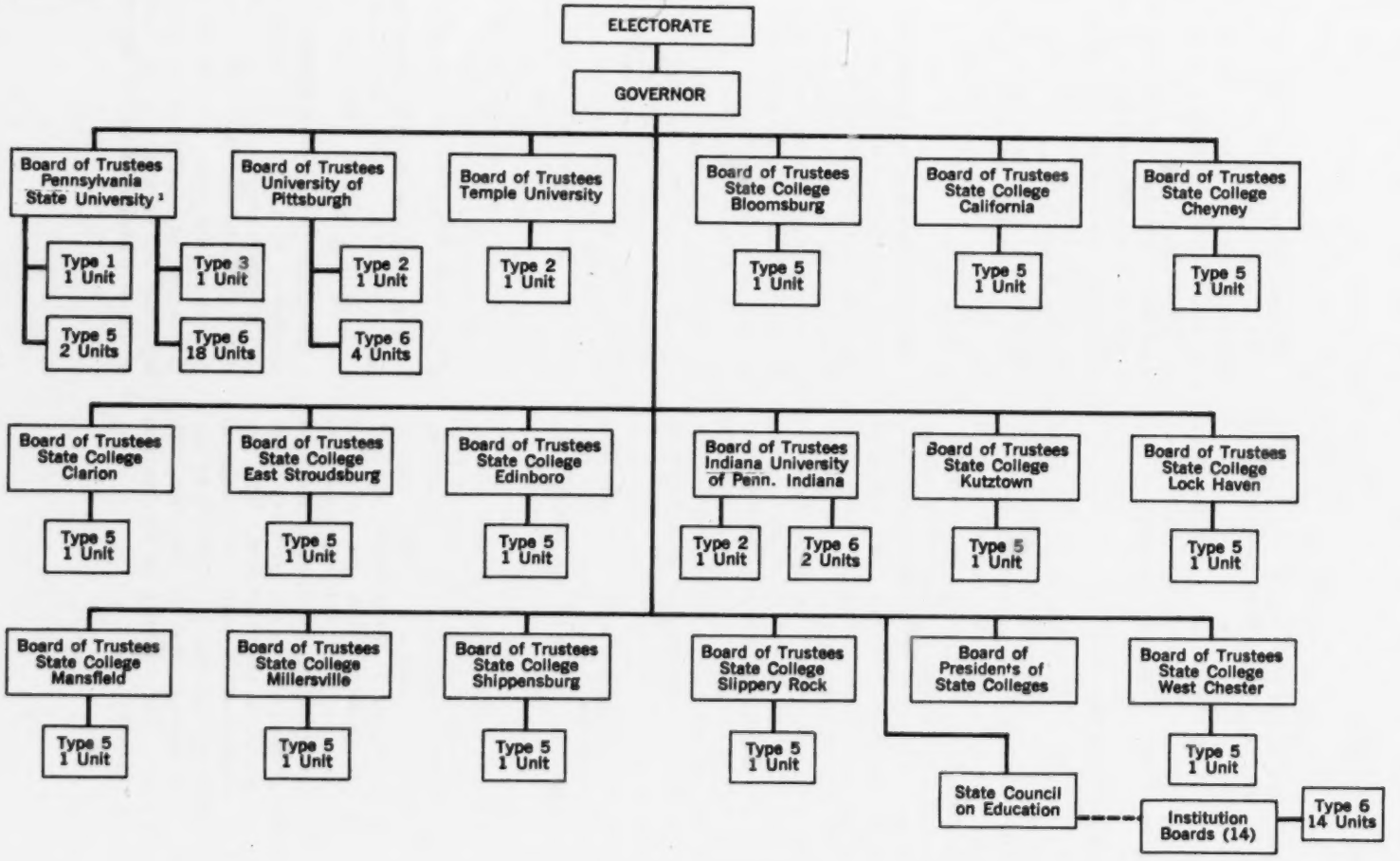
Responsibilities of the council.—The council is responsible for the designation of certificates and degrees that may be conferred by the State colleges; it prescribes standards and qualifications for all higher education institutions. It also is responsible for the approval of junior colleges. In this study, it is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all members of the senate, appoints the superintendent of public instruction, who is the chief executive officer of the council.

Relationships with other groups.—The council cooperates with the boards of trustees of the State colleges to plan for the general direction of the colleges. In addition, it maintains contact with all higher education institutions in prescribing standards and qualifications.

PENNSYLVANIA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Board of Trustees Pennsylvania State University [1]
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 18 Units
Board of Trustees University of Pittsburgh
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 4 Units
Board of Trustees Temple University
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Bloomsburg
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College California
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Cheyney
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Clarion
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College East Stroudsburg
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Edinboro
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Indiana University of Penn. Indiana
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Trustees State College Kutztown
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Lock Haven
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Mansfield
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Millersville
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Shippensburg
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees State College Slippery Rock
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Presidents of State Colleges
State Council on Education
Institution Boards (14)
Type 6 14 Units
Board of Trustees State College West Chester
Type 5 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component parts considered as parts of the land-grant program.

RHODE ISLAND

In Rhode Island, one State board, the Board of Regents, is responsible for three institutions of higher education.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations participates in the interstate program of the New England Board of Higher Education.

The Board of Regents

On May 16, 1969, the Governor of Rhode Island signed into law "The Education Act of 1969." This new statute established a nine member Board of Regents as a public corporation and vested in it the power and authority to govern and coordinate every level of education in the State from kindergarten to graduate school. The act further provided for the abolition of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and the State Board of Education, making the new regents successor to all powers, duties, and privileges formerly vested in these two boards. The Board of Regents is required by law to create a Department of Education and to provide for its method of organization. Moreover, the regents may create subordinate boards and delegate to them the authority necessary for governing each of the different levels of education.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Regents, a creation of the State general assembly, is considered an independent agency of the State. The power to select and appoint the nine-member board, from time to time, is vested in the Governor; however, such appointments must be drawn from a list of between 18 to 36 persons submitted to the Governor annually by a special nominating committee whose own 15 members are appointed by the following method: five each by the Governor from the citizens of Rhode Island at large; five each by the speaker of the State house of representatives from the members of that house; and five each by the Lieutenant Governor, in his capacity as president of the State senate, from the members of the senate. The chairman of the nominating committee is appointed by the Governor. The normal term of office for each regent is 4 years. The chairman of the board is elected by the members.

By law, the regents are required to meet at least twice during each quarter of each calendar year. Meetings must be open to the public, but executive sessions may be held as subordinate parts of public meetings. The regents also are required to meet for 1 full day with the membership of the house and senate committees on finance and health, education, and welfare. In addition, the regents are required to meet annually with the entire membership of the State general assembly. Finally, the regents meet once annually for a full day with a special 100 member Regents' Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor from interested citizens in the State.

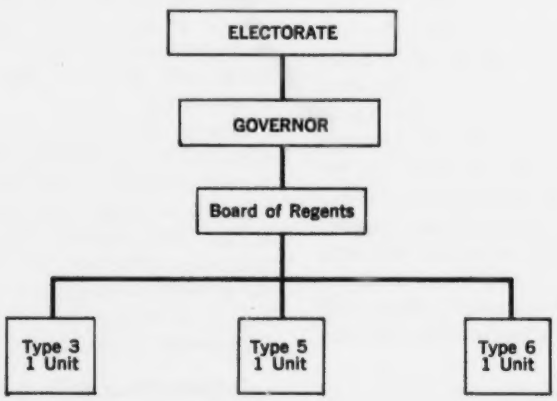
Responsibilities of the board.—The Board of Regents is responsible for the government of the University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, and Rhode Island Junior College, and for the coordination of their activities with each other and with the several levels of education in the State. The regents are charged under law with the responsibility of formulating and implementing a master plan for public education in the State, determining fiscal priorities, setting standards, and supervising and evaluating results. Specifically, the regents are required to define broad goals and objectives for higher education, to formulate the policies necessary to implement these goals and objectives, and to allocate and coordinate available fiscal and other resources among the institutions of higher education consistent with the goals and objectives set by the regents for all education. In this study, the Board of Regents is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a commissioner and he and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board's relationships with other State agencies is described in the section dealing with structure of membership. Contacts with these groups are maintained throughout the year. In addition, the board approves the participation of the Rhode Island colleges and the university in the interstate program of the New England Board of Higher Education.

RHODE ISLAND

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

SOUTH CAROLINA

In South Carolina, eight State boards are responsible for 18 institutional units, eight of them senior level institutions, and 10 2-year campuses of two universities. The South Carolina Commission on Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating board. The Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina governs the main campus and eight 2-year units, seven of them off-campus; the South Carolina State College Board of Trustees governs Francis Marion College and the College of Charleston; and the Board of Trustees of Clemson University governs the main campus and two off-campus, 2-year units. The remaining four boards are each responsible for a separate institution: Board of Trustees, The Medical University of South Carolina; Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College; Board of Trustees, Winthrop College; and the Board of Visitors of the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina.

Legislation enacted in 1957 requires that every institution of higher learning in the State submit a report on the first semester accomplishments of each freshman to the State high school from which he was graduated.

The State of South Carolina participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

South Carolina State Commission on Higher Education

The South Carolina State Commission on Higher Education was created in 1967 by an act of the general assembly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, one of whom he designates as chairman. The chairman of the board, or a representative from the board appointed by the chairman, from each State-supported institution of higher learning is also a member of the Commission. The latter group of members serves in ex officio, but voting status. The others are appointed for 4-year terms, except that, of the members first appointed, three were for 4 years, two for 3 years, and two for 2 years. No trustee, officer or employee of any State-supported institution of higher education is eligible to serve as an appointed member; and not more than two of the appointed members shall have attended the same State-supported institution of higher education.

Responsibilities of the commission.—The commission is required to meet regularly and to make studies of the State's institutions, including the role of the State in higher education, and the role and scope of each institution in the overall State program. Other subjects studied include enrollment trends, student costs, capital fund requirements, arrangements and curriculums of the several institutions, and areas of State-level coordination and cooperation.

The commission is required to make the recommendations it thinks necessary on policies, programs, curricula, facilities, administration, and financing of State-supported institutions to the State budget and control board. The commission is required to make annual reports to the Governor and the general assembly on the status and progress of higher education in the State. In this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission may employ technical, administrative and clerical assistants. The commission staff consists of the commissioner of higher education, with a suitable number of assistant commissioners and other supportive personnel.

Relationships with other groups.—The commission meets at least twice annually with the council of presidents—the presidents of all State institutions of higher education. The council is empowered to study and report to the commission, either by request or on its own initiative, matters of mutual concern such as academic planning, financial coordination, library facilities coordination, and the like. Policies and procedures with respect to the approval of new programs are adopted by the commission with the advice and consent of the council. In addition, the commission is involved in the State's participation in the interstate program of higher education operated by the Southern Regional Education Board.

The Board of Trustees, the University of South Carolina

The Board of Trustees of the University of South Carolina, in its present form, was created by authority of the State statutes in 1953, although its membership is a continuation from 1936 when a board with elective members was first established. This board was preceded by the chartering of the institution in 1801 by the general assembly. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes.

Legally, its meetings must be held twice a year; however, special meetings of the board may be held at any time on the call of the ex officio or permanent chairman of the board, or of the president of the university, or at the request of five members of the board, filed in writing with the secretary of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 20 members, 16 of whom are elected by the general assembly, one from each of the 16 judicial circuits. The Governor, the State superintendent of education, and the chairmen of the committees on education in the senate and the house of representatives are ex officio members. Ten members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Each member is elected for a 4-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with at least seven members elected biennially.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board governs the total university: main campus and nine 2-year units; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board appoints a board of women visitors, one from each of 16 judicial circuits, to help in the administration of the institution.

The board cooperates with the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education in its undertakings and is required to have the consent of the general assembly before it may sell any real property of the institution.

The Board of Trustees, Clemson University

The Board of Trustees of the Clemson University derives its authority for creation and corporate status from an act of the general assembly in 1889 accepting the bequest of Thomas G. Clemson; however, the institution which it governs was first opened in 1893. The board holds three regular meetings each year in addition to special meetings called by the president of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 13 members: six members are elected for 4-year terms by the general assembly in joint session, and seven are life members and self-perpetuating successors to those nominated by the last will of the Honorable Thomas K. Clemson.

Seven members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business except that a two-thirds vote of the full board is required to authorize any expenditure of funds or to authorize the sale, transfer, or reinvestment of any property or money arising from the sale of any property. The terms of the members elected by the general assembly are overlapping, with at least three members elected biennially.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—This board works with the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education, and reports annually to the general assembly on the condition of the institution.

Board of Trustees, the Medical University of South Carolina

The present Board of Trustees of the Medical University of South Carolina was created in 1953 by authority of the State statutes. It was preceded in 1824 by a committee that organized the original institution, consolidated in 1832 with another institution. In 1913, this consolidated institution became State-owned, gaining university status in 1969. The board has corporate status, which is also from the statutes. It meets bimonthly at the call of the chairman of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members, 12 elected by the general assembly in joint session. The Governor, the chairman of the senate committee on medical affairs, and the chairman of the house committee on military, municipal, and public affairs serve as the three ex officio members. Of the 12 elected members, two must be from each congres-

sional district, one representing the medical profession and one layman or member of a nonmedical profession. Each member is elected for a 4-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with at least four members elected every two years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

South Carolina State College Board of Trustees

The South Carolina State College Board of Trustees was established by legislative act in 1969. Its corporate status also comes from this statute. The board governs Francis Marion College and the College of Charleston, and will be the governing body of any 4-year State-supported colleges created hereafter in South Carolina.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 16 members, one from each of the 16 judicial circuits in the State. The members were initially appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and thereafter will be elected by vote of the general assembly. Of those first appointed from the odd-numbered circuits, the terms of office shall be for 2 years; of those first appointed from the even-numbered circuits, 4 years; and the terms of members subsequently elected will be for 4 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of Marion State College and for any other 4-year State colleges created hereafter; and should therefore be classified as a governing board. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities, except as these also require concurrence of or consultation with the outh Carolina State Commission on Higher Education.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is now involved, the president of the institution and his staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College

The Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College, was created in its present form by an amendment of the State statutes in 1954; however, legislation has provided for a board of trustees for this institution since 1896. It does not have corporate status.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members, eight elected by the general assembly, at least one of whom must be an alumnus of the college. The Governor is an ex officio member. Each member is elected for a 6-year term and may be reelected to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, with at least two members elected biennially.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution; its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

The Trustees of Winthrop College

The board, the Trustees of Winthrop College, was created in its present form in 1957 by authority of the State statutes, although the institution which it governs was made a State-supported college in 1891. It has corporate status, also by authority of the statutes. Legally, it is required to meet twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 13 members: seven are elected by the general assembly by joint vote for 6-year terms; two alumnae members are elected by the alumnae association of Winthrop College for 4-year terms; and the Governor, State superintendent of education, and the chairmen of the committees on education in the senate and the house

of representatives are ex officio members. The terms are overlapping, with the general assembly electing at least two members biennially and the alumnae association electing two members every 4 years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

The Board of Visitors of the Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina

The Board of Visitors of The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, was created by authority of the State statutes in 1942, although the institution was founded in 1842. It has corporate status, also by authority of the statutes. The board meets in regular session twice a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members: seven alumni members are elected by joint vote of the general assembly for 6-year terms; three alumni members are elected by the Assòciation of Citadel Men for 6-year terms; and the Governor, adjutant general, State superintendent of education, and the chairmen of the military committees of the senate and house of representatives are ex officio members.

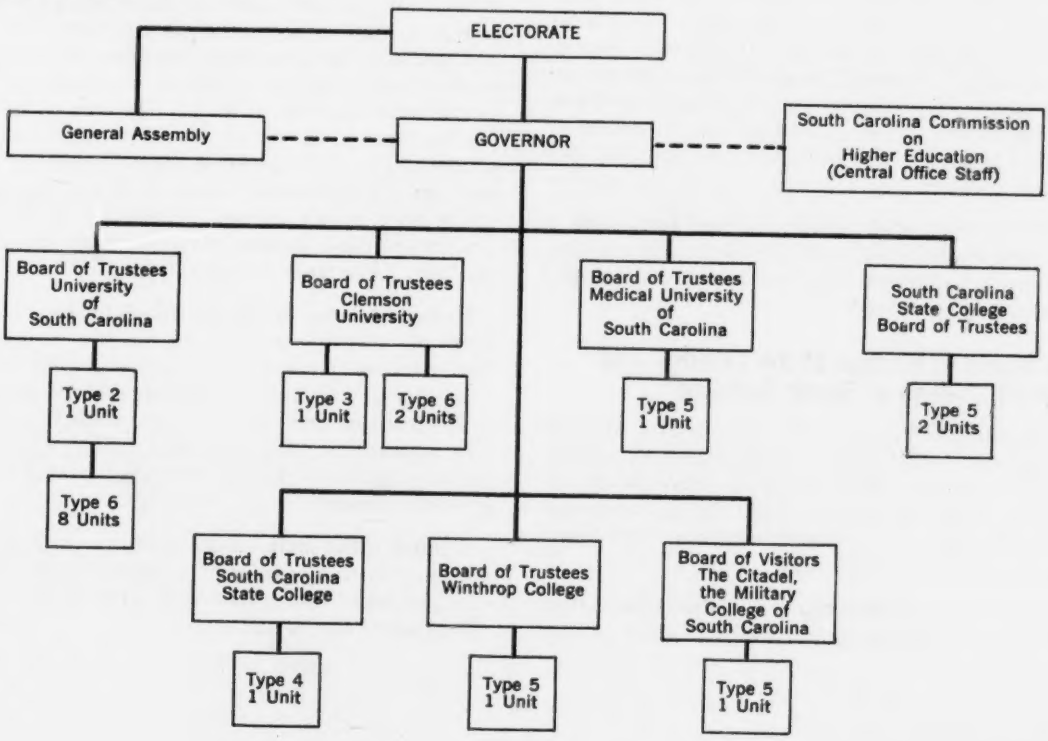
A quorum consists of seven members for a regular session; four members constitute a quorum for any special meeting when at least 5 days' notice in writing has been given to all the members; a majority constitutes a quorum for a special meeting with less than 5 days' notice. No member may be elected whose term would extend beyond his 72nd birthday, except those members who were in office April 18, 1947. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
General Assembly
GOVERNOR
South Carolina Commission on Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees University of South Carolina
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 8 Units
Board of Trustees Clemson University
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Trustees Medical University of South Carolina
Type 5 1 Unit
South Carolina State College Board of Trustees
Type 5 2 Units
Board of Trustees South Carolina State College
Type 4 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Winthrop College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Visitors The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina
Type 5 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

SOUTH DAKOTA

In South Dakota, the Board of Regents of All Higher Education is responsible for seven institutions of higher education.

Board of Regents of All Higher Education

The Board of Regents of All Higher Education was created in 1896 by authority of the State constitution and statutes. Its authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year, but usually are held each month.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. The major political parties of the State must be represented. Members must be residents of different portions of the State, may not reside in a county in which any educational institution under the control of the board is located, and may not be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the board. A quorum consists of four members. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

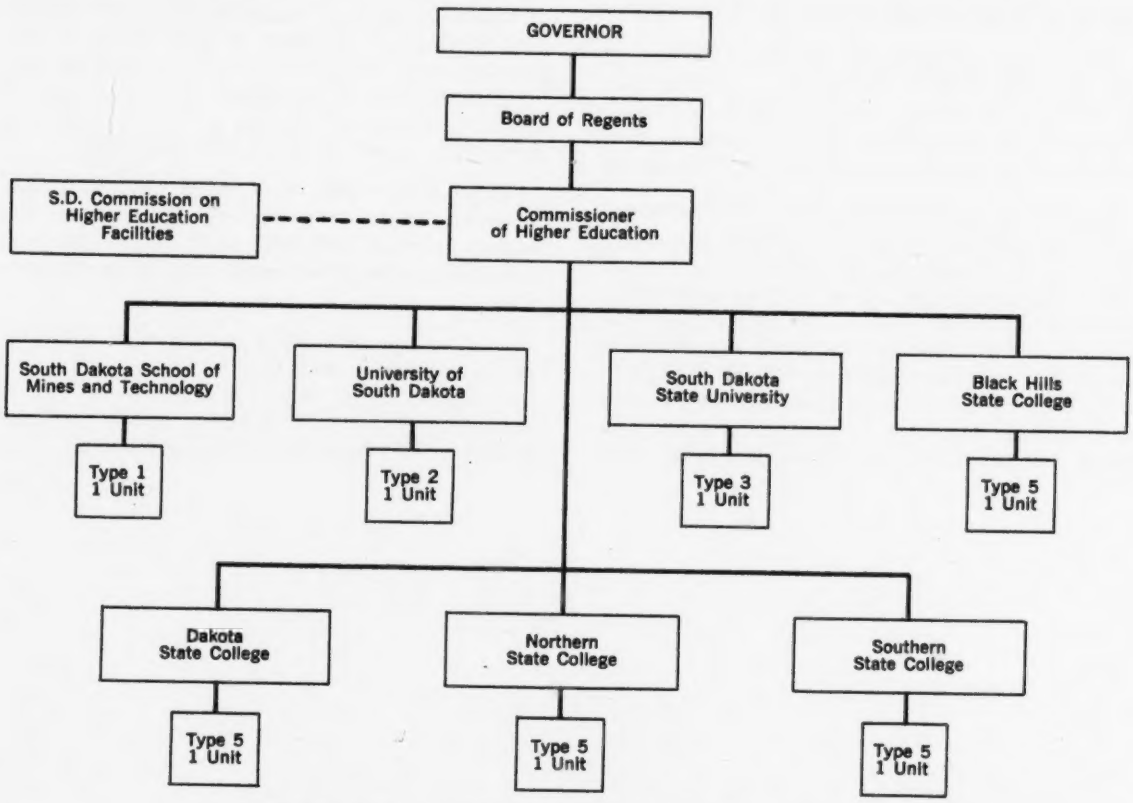
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of seven institutions of higher education. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program approval, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a commissioner of higher education for a 1-year term. His background must have been in education and must have included both advanced training and experience.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the State department of purchasing and printing in the supervision of various supply purchases, with the State planning agency, and with the Higher Education Facilities Commission.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

TENNESSEE

In Tennessee, three boards are responsible for 23 institutions constituting the State's system of higher education: the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, the statewide coordinating board; The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, responsible for the University of Tennessee, consisting of five separate campuses; and the Tennessee State Board of Education with responsibility for six State colleges and universities offering at least 5 years of work, nine 2-year community colleges; and three technical institutes that offer junior college credit.

The State of Tennessee participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Tennessee Higher Education Commission

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission was created by the State legislature in 1967 "to achieve coordination and unity in the program of public higher education." Legally, it is required to meet at least four times annually. A quorum consists of a majority of its appointed members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor to overlapping 9-year terms; three of the members must reside in each of the three grand divisions of the State. Members are eligible for reappointment to successive terms, but no member may serve past June 30 of the year following his 70th birthday. At least one-third of the appointive members must be members of the principal minority political party in the State, and no member of the commission may be an elected or appointed employee of the State, nor a trustee, officer, or employee of a public institution of higher learning in Tennessee.

Responsibilities of the commission.—As stated by legislative act, "It shall be the duty of the commission on a continuing basis to study the use of public funds for higher education in Tennessee and to analyze programs and needs in the field of higher education. The commission shall in addition undertake such specific duties as may be directed by resolution of the general assembly or as may be requested by the Governor."

In carrying out its mandate, the commission is responsible for: (1) developing a master plan for the future development of higher education in Tennessee, taking into account the programs and functions of each of the existing institutions, and making recommendations to the governing boards of the various institutions and to the Governor and the general assembly for the implementation of the plan; (2) developing policies and formulas or guidelines for the fair and equitable distribution and use of public funds among the State's institutions of higher learning, taking into account enrollment projections, and recognizing institutional differences as well as similarities in function, services, academic programs and levels of instruction; (3) studying the need for particular programs, departments, academic divisions, branch operations, extension services, adult education activities, public service activities, and work programs of the various institutions of higher learning, with a particular view to their costs and relevance and making recommendations to the respective governing boards of the various institutions for the purpose of minimizing duplication and overlapping of functions and services and fostering cooperative programs among the various institutions; (4) reviewing and approving or disapproving all proposals for new degrees or degree programs, or for the establishment of new academic departments or divisions within the various institutions of higher learning; (5) conducting a program of public information about higher education in Tennessee; (6) studying and making determinations about the need for new institutions of higher learning, their locations, standards, functions, financing, and source of governance; and (7) submitting a biennial report to the Governor and the general assembly, commenting upon major developments, trends, new policies, budgets, and financial considerations that, in the judgment of the commission, will be useful to the Governor and to the general assembly in planning for the sound and adequate development of the State's program of public higher education. In this study, the commission is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The commission employs an executive director and such other professional and staff employees as may be appropriate for the efficient discharge of its duties.

Relationships with other groups.—The commission works closely with the University of Tennessee and with the State Board of Education, and the colleges and universities under its jurisdiction. It also administers the programs of the Southern Regional Education Board in Tennessee.

Board of Trustees, the University of Tennessee

The Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee was created in 1794 by authority of the State

statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 21 members. The Governor, with the confirmation of the senate, appoints 15 members who must meet the following requirements: at least one-third must be alumni of the university; at least one-third must be members of the principal minority political party in the State; seven must be residents of, or have principal offices located as follows: two, Knox County; two, Shelby County; one, Weakley County; one Anderson or Coffee County; and one, Hamilton County. There must be one member from each of the nine congressional districts. The Governor, the commissioner of agriculture, the commissioner of education, the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, and the president of the university are ex officio members. A quorum consists of eight members. An executive committee of five must have four members present to form a quorum.

Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be appointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the five campuses that constitute the University of Tennessee. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, because it governs separate institutional units, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Tennessee Higher Education Coordinating Commission and participates in the work of the Southern Regional Education Board.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education was created in 1875 by authority of State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, meetings, which are open to the public, must be held four times a year.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members, 12 appointed by the Governor. The members must be bona fide residents of the State, with four appointed from each of the three grand divisions. Each of the two leading political parties must be represented by at least three members. The Governor, the State commissioner of education, and the executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission are ex officio members. A quorum consists of eight members. Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

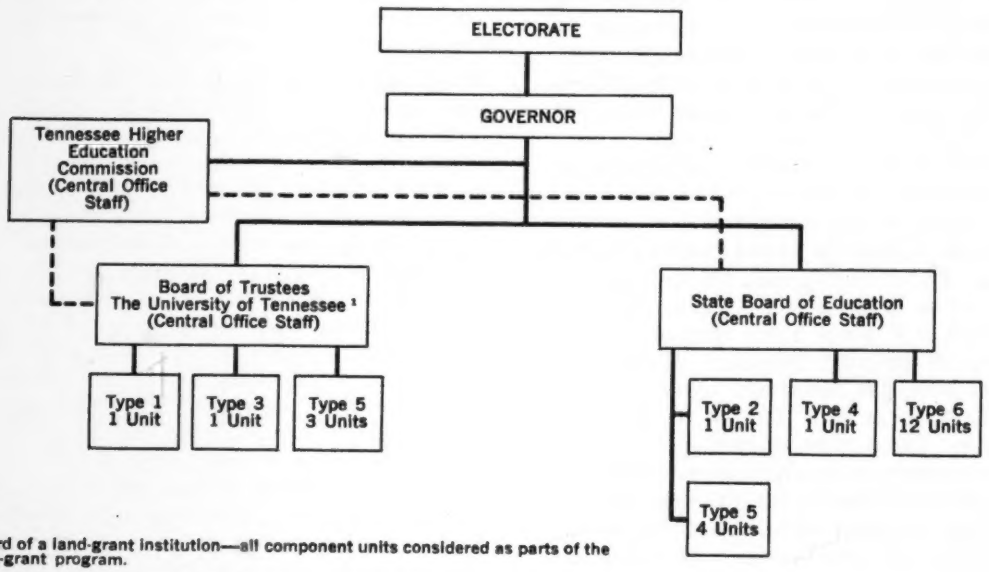
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of 15 collegiate institutions: six universities and nine community colleges. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Under its statutory responsibilities for teacher education and certification, the board approves public and private institutions of the State as teacher preparation institutions and approves their programs for teacher preparation. As the State Board for Vocational Education, the board administers vocational-technical educational programs of the State and vocational rehabilitation and governs 24 State area vocational-technical schools and three State technical institutes (the latter offers some work at the collegiate level). The board is the policymaking body for State elementary and secondary education and governs the four State-supported special schools: Tennessee School for the Blind, Tennessee School for the Deaf, Tennessee Preparatory School, and Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute. Educational television is an additional responsibility of the board. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board and is footnoted as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The commissioner of education, appointed by the Governor, is the chairman and chief executive officer of the board. He must be a person with literary and scientific attainments, skill and experience in school administration, and qualified to teach in the school of the highest standing over which he has authority. The State board of education is associated with the State department of education for purposes of administration.

Relationships with other groups.—The department of finance and administration and the comptroller of the treasury, in cooperation with the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, establish uniform standards of accounting and records for the State Board of Education institutions and the University of Tennessee.

TENNESSEE

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Tennessee Higher Education Commission (Central Office Staff)
Board of Trustees The University of Tennessee [1] (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 3 Units
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 6 12 Units
Type 5 4 Units

[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

TEXAS

In Texas, 15 State boards are responsible for 83 public institutions of higher education, 47 of them 2-year community or junior colleges governed by 42 district boards.

The Board of Regents of the University of Texas System is responsible for the 15 institutions that constitute the system. The Board of Directors, The Texas A&M University System, is responsible for four institutions. The Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges, is responsible for four State universities, and the Board of Regents, Texas Tech University, is responsible for two institutions.

Each of the following 11 boards is responsible for a single institution: Board of Directors, Texas A&I University; Board of Directors, Texas Southern University; Board of Regents, Lamar State College of Technology; Board of Regents, Midwestern University; Board of Regents, North Texas State University; Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University; Board of Regents, University of Houston; Board of Regents, Pan American College; Board of Regents, East Texas State University; Board of Regents, West Texas State University; and Board of Regents, Stephen F. Austin State University.

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, is a statewide body, and the coordinating functions and other duties with which it is charged apply to all public institutions of higher education. The board also is directed by law to cooperate with the private sector of higher education within constitutional and statutory limitations.

The State Board of Vocational Education (the State Board of Education, ex officio) has certain responsibilities for vocational-technical programs in the 40 public junior colleges of the State through the related Federal programs administered through its staff in the Vocational Education Division of the Central Education Agency (Texas Education Agency).

The State of Texas participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System

The Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, was created in 1965 as the successor agency to the Texas Commission on Higher Education. It is required to meet quarterly and may meet more frequently on the call of the chairman. A quorum consists of a majority of the membership of the board.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 18 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Members must be appointed from various geographical sections of the State, and no member may be employed professionally, for remuneration, in the field of education during his term of office. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for providing leadership and coordination for the Texas higher education system, institutions, and governing boards so that the State may achieve excellence for college education of its youth through efficient and effective utilization and concentration of all available resources and elimination of costly duplication in program offerings, faculties, and physical plants. The board's coordinating functions and other delegated duties apply to public junior colleges, public senior colleges and universities, medical and dental units, and other agencies of higher education. Among its chief duties are long-range planning, data collection and dissemination, approval of proposed new certificate and degree programs in the public senior colleges and universities, and preparation and submission of recommendations for appropriation requests for higher education to the legislative and executive budget agencies. It is classified in this study as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a commissioner of higher education who serves at its pleasure and is the chief executive officer of the staff. The law requires that he be a person with high professional qualifications, thorough training, experience in higher education and administration, and that he have such other qualifications as the board may prescribe. He is authorized to employ such professional and clerical personnel and consultants as are necessary to assist the board and the commissioner in performing their statutory duties.

Relationships with other groups.—The board utilizes consultants from both Texas and out-of-State advisory committees composed of representatives of the various institutions of higher education, and findings of research projects conducted by individuals and committees in Texas institutions of higher education and by its own staff.

Board of Regents of the University of Texas System

The Board of Regents of The University of Texas System, in its present form, was created in 1913 by

authority of the State statutes. The original governing board was created in 1881. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.[1]

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of regents consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters selected from different portions of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the 15 institutional units that constitute the university system. Authority for general policy determination includes the establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, budget approval, program endorsement, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs several institutional units, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The chancellor of the university system and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board, and the board appoints a full-time secretary.

Board of Directors, the Texas A&M University System

The Board of Directors, the Texas A&M University System, was created in 1875 by authority of the State statutes, subsequently amended to conform with development of the system. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of directors consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters in Texas and reside in different sections of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of four institutions. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs several institutions, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the Texas A&M System and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff for the board.

Board of Regents, Texas Tech University

The Board of Regents, Texas Tech University, was created in 1923 by authority of the State statutes, subsequently amended to conform to name changes and other developments. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the two institutional units under its jurisdiction. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. Because it governs two institutional units, it is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president and his staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges

The Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges, was created in its present form in 1925 by authority of the State statutes. The current name was established by a law passed in 1965. The original board was created in 1911. Legally, it is required to hold one annual meeting; the by-laws of the board require it to hold regular quarterly meetings and such others as the chairman may call. A local committee of the board reports to the full board after meeting on the campus of each college or university for which it is responsible.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters of Texas

[1] Texas law requires that all meetings of public boards, commissions, etc., be open to the public, with the exception of discussions about personnel, proposed property acquisitions, or other matters that, if publicized, might be against individual or public interest.

and must reside in different sections of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of four institutions. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, because it governs several institutions, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—An executive director is appointed by the board, and he may employ, within legislative appropriations for this purpose, additional staff necessary to carry out the duties of the board.

Board of Regents, East Texas State University

The Board of Regents of East Texas State University was created in 1969 by authority of the State statutes. The board meets to consider business connected with the university when the chairman deems it expedient. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than two members may be appointed from or be residents of any one State senatorial district, and no member of the board may be appointed from or be a resident of the county in which the university is located. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed for successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Lamar State College of Technology

The Board of Regents of Lamar State College of Technology was created in 1949 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Midwestern University

The Board of Regents of Texas Midwestern University was created in 1959 by authority of the State statutes. There are no statutory requirements concerning board meetings, and they are held as scheduled by the board or upon the call of the chairman.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. No special qualifications are enumerated in the law. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, North Texas State University

The Board of Regents of North Texas State University was created in 1949 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, its meetings are required by law to be open to the public. Meetings are held to deal with the business of the University whenever the chairman deems it expedient.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Only one member may be from a single State senatorial district and no member may be a resident of Denton County, in which the institution is located. Five members of the board constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Pan American College

The Board of Regents of Pan American College was created in 1963 by authority of the State statutes. Required by law to hold one annual meeting, the board or chairman may schedule additional meetings. With certain exceptions, meetings must be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be Texas citizens, are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms, and may be reappointed for successive terms. Five members constitute a quorum.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Directors, Texas A&I University

The Board of Directors of Texas A&I University was created in 1929 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, its meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff provide central office staff services for the board.

Board of Directors, Texas Southern University

The Board of Directors of Texas Southern University was created in 1947 by authority of the State statutes. With certain exceptions, its meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters of Texas, reside in different sections of the State, and must include both white and Negro citizens. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, es-

tablishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University

The Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University, was created in 1901 by authority of the State statutes, subsequently amended to reflect name changes and other developments. The president of the board may convene the regents to consider business of the institution at any time he deems expedient. With certain exceptions, meetings are required by law to be open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. They must be qualified voters in Texas; four of them must be women; each member must reside in a different part of the State. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, University of Houston

The Board of Regents of the University of Houston was created in 1961 by authority of the State statutes. The board is required by law to hold one annual meeting, and other meetings may be held as scheduled by the board or upon the call of the chairman.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Members are required to be Texas citizens. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed for successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, West Texas State University

The Board of Regents of West Texas State University was created in 1969 by authority of the State statutes. The board meets to consider business connected with the university when the chairman deems it expedient. By law, meetings of the board are open to the public with certain exceptions.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than two members may be residents of any one State senatorial district, and not more than one member may be a resident of the county in which the university is located. Five members constitute a quorum. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed for successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Stephen F. Austin State University

The Board of Regents of Stephen F. Austin State University was created in 1969 by authority of the

State statutes. The board meets each April to consider business connected with the university, and at other times scheduled by the board or its chairman.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Each member of the board must be a citizen of the State of Texas. Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by the board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

State Board for Vocational Education

The State Board for Vocational Education (the State Board of Education sitting ex officio when dealing with matters related to vocational education) administers State and Federal programs relating to vocational and technical education for both the public schools and the public junior colleges. Such programs, offered in the public junior colleges and buildings constructed to house them, must be approved by the State Board for Vocational Education. Legally, the State Board of Education is required to meet six times a year. No meeting may be held unless attended by at least 14 members—a quorum. Vacancies are filled by the board itself until the next general election.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 21 members, one elected from each of the congressional districts of the State as they existed in 1949. No person who holds a State office or State employment, or who is engaged in organized public educational activity, is eligible for election. Any person elected to serve from a district must have had at least 5 years' continuous residence therein immediately prior to his election, be a United States citizen, a qualified elector of his district, and at least 30 years of age. Members are elected for 6-year overlapping terms, with seven members elected biennially. They may be elected for successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is the State policymaking and administrative body in vocational education. It has been designated by the Governor to administer Federal programs for vocational education and for manpower development and training.

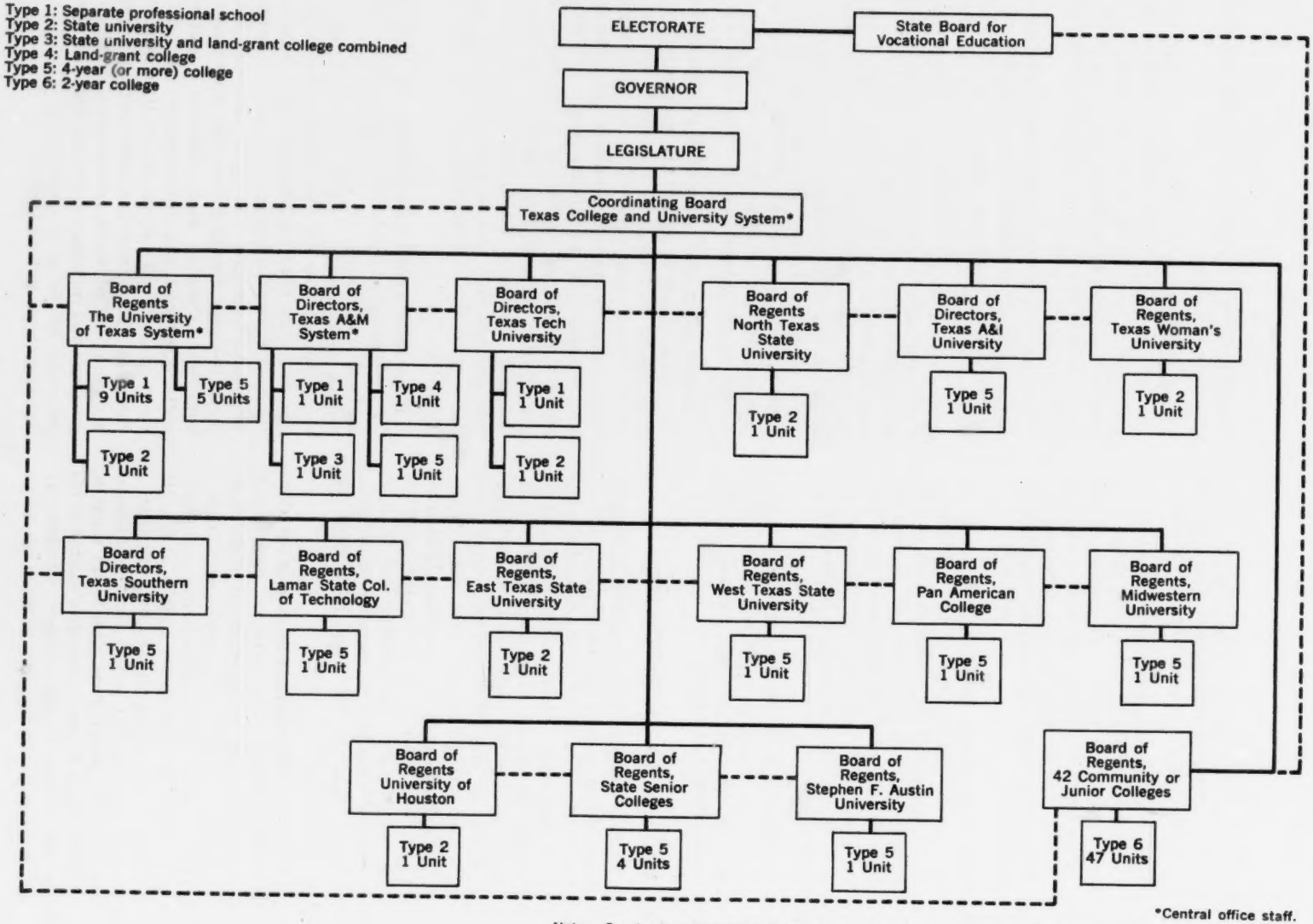
The board is statutorily required to receive and accept or reject recommendations concerning vocational-technical education made by a 21-member Advisory Council for Vocational-Technical Education appointed by the State Board of Education for 6-year terms after recommendation by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the senate. The council is responsible for planning, recommending, and evaluating educational programs in vocational, technical, and adult education and manpower training at the State level in the public secondary and postsecondary educational institutions, including the public junior colleges. In this study the board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The chief staff executive is the commissioner of education, appointed by the State Board of Education and confirmed by the senate. He, in turn, appoints an associate commissioner for occupational education and technology, who is required by law to be a person of high professional qualifications, having a thorough background of training and experience in the fields of technical, vocational, adult, and manpower education and training, and to have such other qualifications as the commissioner of education may prescribe.

Relationships with other groups.—A 1969 State statute established the Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education and also created a joint committee to provide liaison and advise the two boards responsible for vocational-technical education in Texas—the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System; and the State Board for Vocational Education. The joint committee is composed of three members from the State board for vocational education, three members from the coordinating board, and three members from the advisory council, all appointed by their respective chairmen. This committee coordinates the approval and funding of vocational-technical-occupational programs and vocational-technical teacher education programs offered or proposed to be offered in the State's colleges and universities.

TEXAS

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
State Board for Vocational Education
GOVERNOR
LEGISLATURE
Coordinating Board Texas College and University System*
Board of Regents The University of Texas System*
Type 1 9 Units
Type 5 5 Units
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Directors, Texas A&M System*
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 4 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Directors, Texas Tech University
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Regents North Texas State University
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Directors, Texas A&I University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Directors, Texas Southern University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents, Lamar State Col. of Technology
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents, East Texas State University
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Regents, West Texas State University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents, Pan American College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents, Midwestern University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents University of Houston
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Regents, State Senior Colleges
Type 5 4 Units
Board of Regents, Stephen F. Austin University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Regents, 42 Community or Junior Colleges
Type 6 47 Units

*Central office staff.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

UTAH

In Utah, one board, the State Board of Higher Education, is responsible for the government and coordination of the statewide system of higher education—four colleges and universities, three junior colleges, and two 2-year technical colleges. This board is responsible for: University of Utah, Utah State University, Southern Utah State College, Weber State College, College of Eastern Utah, Snow College, Dixie Junior College, Utah Technical College at Provo, and Utah Technical College at Salt Lake.

The State Board of Education (also the State Board for Vocational Education) retains certain administrative authority over the two technical colleges.

State Board of Higher Education

Established by legislative act in 1969, the Utah State Board of Higher Education has statutes for governing the State system of higher education and to delegate certain of its powers to nine member councils established by law for each institution under the jurisdiction of the board. Authority for corporate status is from the same statutes.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 15 members; nine appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate, three appointed by the president of the senate, and three by the speaker of the house of representatives. Not more than eight members may be from one political party, and they must be selected from the State at large with due consideration for geographical representation. The members are appointed to 6-year staggered terms. The board meets monthly; a quorum consists of eight members.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board succeeded to the powers, duties, authority, and responsibilities formerly exercised by the governing boards of the institutions and the Utah Coordinating Council of Higher Education. The board's authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing physical facilities. The board works with the nine member institutional councils in carrying out those duties, for example, a college or university president is chosen by the board after consultation with the institutional councils, and within statutory boundaries, delegates to these councils the authority for certain administrative responsibilities. In addition, the board has statutory coordinating responsibility "to afford the people of the State a more economical system of high quality public higher education through centralized direction and standard planning for higher education in terms of aims, progress and objectives of the system on a whole" and "to seek the cooperation of all private, denominational and other post high school educational institutions in the State. . . ." The board reports to the Governor and to the legislature annually. It is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a commissioner of higher education to serve as its chief executive officer. The commissioner and his professional and administrative personnel are the central staff for the board.

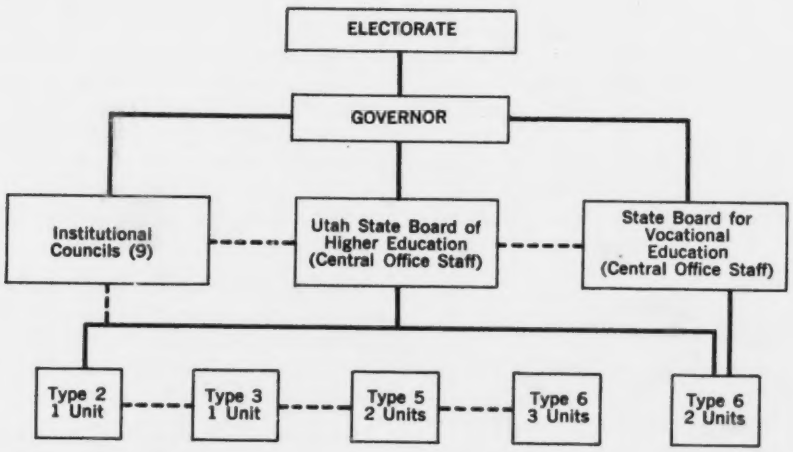
Relationships with other groups.—The board works closely with each of the institutional councils in the statewide system of higher education, with the State Board of Education in vocational-technical training, and with the State Building Board. It seeks the cooperation of the private institutions in statewide planning and participates in the regional program of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education.

State Board for Vocational Education

The Utah State Board of Education was created by the State constitution and statutes in 1896, without corporate status. Its membership (nine) is elected by the qualified electors of the State for terms of 4 years. The board also serves as the State Board for Vocational Education, retaining certain administrative and governing functions for Utah's two 2-year technical colleges because of their relationship to the high school and area 2-year technical-vocational training programs. It should be noted, however, that any training in post-high school vocational education is considered a part of the State system of higher education and the Board of Higher Education also is responsible for them. For the purposes of this study, the State Board for Vocational Education is classified as a multicampus governing board.

UTAH

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Institutional Councils (9)
Utah State Board of Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
State Board for Vocational Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Type 6 3 Units
Type 6 2 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

VERMONT

In Vermont, two State boards are responsible for five institutions of higher education. The Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College is responsible for a single institution; the Board of Trustees of The Vermont State Colleges is responsible for four institutions.

Board of Trustees, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College

The Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College was created in its present form in 1955 by authority of the State statutes. All elements of this board, however, have been constituted since 1865. Its authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Its meetings, which are open to the public, legally must be held six times a year. A quorum consists of 12 members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 23 members. Nine are elected by the State legislature, three are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate, each for a 6-year term; and nine members are self-perpetuating. The Governor and the president of the university are ex officio members. Of the self-perpetuating members of the board, no one is eligible to succeed himself but may be reelected after a lapse of 2 years following a previous term. The terms are overlapping.

Since 1948, each board member has served an average of six years.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Trustees, The Vermont State Colleges

A public corporation known as "The Vermont State Colleges" was created by statute in 1961.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of trustees consists of nine members with overlapping terms of 6 years each, three appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, during each biennial session of the legislature. Included as ex officio and nonvoting members are the Governor and the presiding officer of the corporation (currently the "provost") elected by the board. The board meets in alternate months. A majority of the appointed members constitutes a quorum.

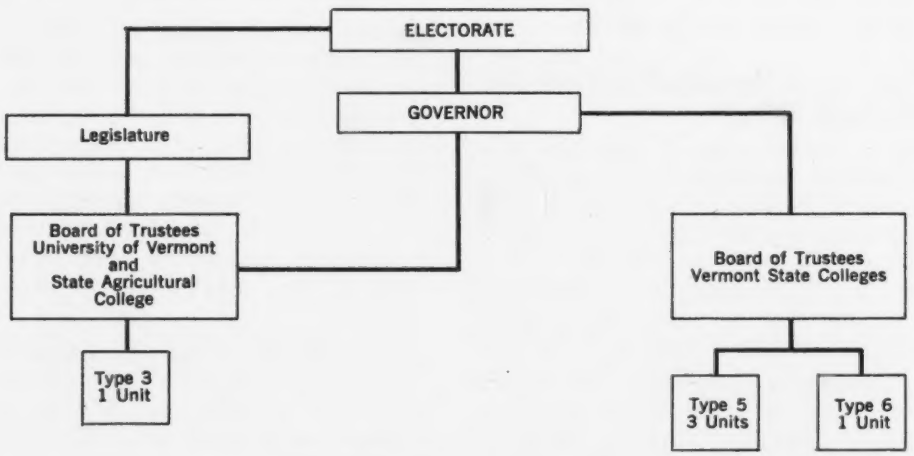
Responsibilities of the corporation.—The corporation "shall plan, supervise, administer, and operate facilities for education above the high school level supported in whole or in part with State funds," except for the University of Vermont. It has authority for general policy determination, encompassing budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is a governing-coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The board may elect a president (currently the provost), a secretary, a director of educational affairs, and a director of financial affairs, and may appoint necessary officers for each institution under its control, including professors, instructors, and other necessary staff members, and prescribe their duties, salaries, and terms of office.

Relations with other groups.—The corporation cooperates with the University of Vermont and the Vermont Higher Education Council, a corporation composed of the chief executive officers of the collegiate institutions in the State, and works with the State Department of Education to promote the common welfare of Vermont colleges and universities.

VERMONT

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

VIRGINIA

In Virginia, 13 State boards are responsible for 37 institutions of higher education. The Council of Higher Education for Virginia is responsible for the coordination of all public higher education. The Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia is responsible for the six institutional units (two of which are 2-year units) constituting the university; the Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University, is responsible for that institution; the Board of Visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University, is responsible for two institutional units, one of which is a separate professional school; and the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary is responsible for the college and two 2-year units. Each of seven separate boards of visitors are responsible for one institution. The Virginia State Board for Community Colleges is responsible for 18 2-year community colleges, each of which also has a local board. The State Board of Education is responsible for maintaining liaison with the teacher training programs in the State.

The Commonwealth of Virginia participates in the program of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Council of Higher Education for Virginia

The Council of Higher Education for Virginia was created in 1956 by the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Its managing authority is also from the statutes. Meetings are usually held about 10 times a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The council is comprised of 11 members appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the general assembly. Appointees are selected from the State at large without regard to political affiliation, but with due consideration of geographical representation. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years, and appointments are made so that the terms are overlapping. A member may not serve on the council for more than two terms.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council is responsible for the coordination of public higher education in the Commonwealth of Virginia and is classified as a coordinating board in this study. The council prepares and submits to the Governor a coordinated budget request and reports biennially to him and to the general assembly regarding future needs of higher education.

Central office staff.—The council has a central office including an executive director and a small professional staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The council works with the Governor and the legislature in matters of curriculum and budgets and with the colleges and universities throughout the State. In addition, it participates in the activities of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

The Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia derives its authority for creation and corporate status from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia and came into existence in 1819. Meetings must be held at least once a year. A quorum consists of five members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has 16 members, all appointed by the Governor subject to the confirmation of the senate. Eleven of the members must be alumni or alumnae of the university. The alumni association may submit a nominating list of persons to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list in his choice. At least 13 members must be selected from the State at large. Not more than three may be out-of-State alumni. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years. The appointments are made biennially so that the terms are overlapping. A member is not eligible to serve for or during more than two successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institutional units constituting the university in Charlottesville and elsewhere in the State. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified in this study as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff. The board has a part-time secretary.

Relationships with other groups.—The institution cooperates with the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and participates in the work of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Board of Visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University

The Board of Visitors of Virginia Commonwealth University derives its authority for creation and for corporate status from the Commonwealth of Virginia. The university was incorporated by act of the general assembly in 1968, which act joined the Medical College of Virginia (founded in 1838 and incorporated by the general assembly in 1854) and Richmond Professional Institute (founded in 1917 and incorporated by the general assembly in 1962).

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The Board of Visitors of Virginia Commonwealth University has 15 members, all appointed by the Governor from the State at large. The alumni of the university may submit a list of nominations to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list in his appointments. Each member is appointed for a 4-year overlapping term, and is eligible to serve for two consecutive terms only. Meetings must be held once each calendar year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members. The board elects a rector, a vice rector, a secretary, and such other officers as deemed necessary.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, personnel policies, and financing current operations and physical facilities. Since the institution consists of a separate professional school and a State university, its board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The institution cooperates with the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and participates in the work of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute derives its authority for creation from the constitution and the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The code was amended in 1945. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Meetings must be held once a year; a majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has 14 members, 13 appointed by the Governor from the State at large, four of whom may be nonresidents of Virginia. The president of the Virginia Board of Agriculture and Immigration is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for 4-year overlapping terms. A member, other than the ex officio member, is eligible to serve for or during only two successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified in this study as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institute and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—The president and his administrative staff at Virginia Polytechnic Institute serve on committees of the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, the Southern Regional Education Board, and other State and regional organizations concerned with educational planning. Although the president reports to the board concerning these matters, the members of the board normally do not participate directly in State and regional educational planning. From time to time, however, individual members of the board serve on regional educational planning committees or other agencies on special appointment or request.

The Board of Visitors, the College of William and Mary in Virginia

The Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia derives authority for creation, operation, and corporate status from its Royal Charter of 1693, which is perpetual, and from the constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The college was annexed to the State system of higher education in 1906, having received some public funds for teacher education since 1888.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 17 members appointed by the Governor, three of whom may be nonresidents of Virginia. The alumni may submit a list of nominations to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list for his selections. All appointments are subject to confirmation by the general assembly. A majority of the membership of the board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business at all au-

thorized meetings. The members are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms. A member is eligible to serve for, or during, only two successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is the governing authority, charged with the responsibilities of establishing policies and supervising the operation of the College of William and Mary and its branch colleges: Richard Bland College in Petersburg and Christopher Newport College in Newport News. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of physical facilities. In this study, it is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the college and his general administrative staff serve as the board's central office staff.

Relationships with other groups.—Board involvement in State educational planning is limited to cooperation with the Council of Higher Education for Virginia. The board submits new degree offerings to the council for approval and furnishes data and reports as requested. The institution, with board approval, participates in the programs of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Board of Visitors, Old Dominion University

The Board of Visitors of Old Dominion University derives its authority for creation and corporate status from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The institution was created by action of the general assembly in 1962. The original act was amended in 1966, and the name of the institution was changed from Old Dominion College to Old Dominion University in September 1969. Meetings must be held once a year and at such other times as the board shall determine. Five members constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has 13 members appointed by the Governor, two of whom may be nonresidents of the State. The alumni association may submit a list of nominees to the Governor, but he is not limited to this list in his choices. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years, but no member is eligible to serve for or during more than two successive terms. Terms of office are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the university. Authority, by the acts of the general assembly, is to control and expend the funds of the university, to make all needful rules and regulations, appoint the president, all professors, teachers, staff members and agents, fix their salaries, and generally direct the affairs of the university. It is a governing board.

Central office staff.—The board elects a rector, vice rector, and secretary. The president and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—Board involvement in State educational planning is limited to cooperation with the Council of Higher Education for Virginia. The board submits new degree offerings to the council for approval and furnishes data and reports as requested. The institution, with board approval, participates in the programs of the Southern Regional Education Board.

Board of Visitors, Longwood College

The Board of Visitors of Longwood College derives from the 1964 statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, with an amending statute in 1966. (Formerly, Longwood College was governed by the State Board of Education.) Corporate status also is from the statutes. Meetings must be held four times a year; a majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the general assembly. Terms of office are for 4 years and are overlapping. No member may serve more than two successive terms. Appointments may be made from a list submitted by the alumni association but the Governor is not limited to appointing only persons so recommended. Of the persons appointed, two may be nonresidents of the State, and the remaining number selected from the State at large.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the college, controlling and expending funds, and making all necessary rules and regulations for the efficient and orderly direction of the affairs of the institution consistent with the laws of the State. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president and his administrative staff serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher

Education for Virginia and works with other State, regional, and national education groups from time to time.

Board of Visitors, Madison College

Information pertaining to the Board of Visitors of Madison College is the same as that provided for the Board of Visitors of Longwood College.

Board of Visitors, Norfolk State College

The Board of Visitors of Norfolk State College derives its authority for creation from the constitution and statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia, beginning as a branch governed by the Board of Visitors of Virginia State College and becoming a separate board governing its own institution in 1968. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Meetings must be held four times a year and a majority of the membership constitutes a quorum.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Visitors of Virginia State College.

Board of Visitors, Radford College

The Board of Visitors of Radford College was created in 1964 by a legislative act of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Corporate status is from the same statutes. Its history, however, is in the Board of Visitors of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, as Radford College was for many years the woman's division of that institution. Meetings must be held once a year; a majority of the board's membership constitutes a quorum.

Other information pertaining to this board is the same as that provided for the Board of Visitors of Longwood College.

Board of Visitors, Virginia Military Institute

The Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute derives its authority for creation and for corporate status from the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The code has been amended twice in 1950 and 1968. Meetings must be held annually; six members constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has 15 members, 14 appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate; at least 10, but not more than 11, must be alumni of the institute. The adjutant general is an ex officio member. Each member is appointed for a term of 4 years. The members are eligible for two terms only and after such service may not be reappointed.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institute. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institute and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and works with other State, regional, and national education groups from time to time.

Board of Visitors, Virginia State College

The Board of Visitors of Virginia State College derives its authority for creation from the constitution and the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia; the code was amended in 1964. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Meetings must be held four times a year; a majority of the board's membership constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board is composed of 11 members appointed by the Governor. They are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms. Appointments to the board may be made from a list of nominees of the alumni association of the college, but the Governor is not limited to this listing in making his appointments. Only ex officio members are eligible to serve for or during more than two successive terms. Of the persons appointed, two may be nonresidents of the State.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board governs the institution and has the power and duty to direct and do all things consistent with the laws of the State that, to the board, seem best to accomplish the legitimate objectives of the college. These powers include budget approval and financing of current operations. It is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the institution and his general administrative personnel serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia and works with other State, regional, and national education groups from time to time.

State Board for Community Colleges

The State Board for Community Colleges was created by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1966. Meetings must be held at least four times a year; seven members constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has 15 members appointed by the Governor. The Board elects its own chairman from among the membership. Members are appointed for 4-year overlapping terms; they are eligible to hold office for a maximum of 2 successive terms and are ineligible for reappointment for 2 years thereafter. Members may not hold other State offices.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the establishment, control, administration, and supervision of all community colleges established by the State. It serves the educational needs of qualified post-high school age youth and adults in order to prepare them for employment, for advanced collegiate education, and for improved citizenship.

Central office staff.—The 18 individual colleges have local administrative officers appointed by the State Board of Education, but direction of the entire system is vested in a chancellor appointed by the board and a department of community colleges that provides centralized services to the local colleges.

Relationships with other groups.—The board participates in the programs of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia, and works with State and local agencies as needed. The Board is responsible for post-high school programs offered in area vocational schools operated by county and city governments. The boards also works with State, regional, and national educational groups.

State Board of Education

The State Board of Education derives its authority for creation from the constitution of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The code was amended in 1956 and again in 1964. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes as well. A quorum consists of a majority of the board's membership.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board has seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Each member is appointed for overlapping terms of 4 years. A member may be reappointed to succeed himself only once.

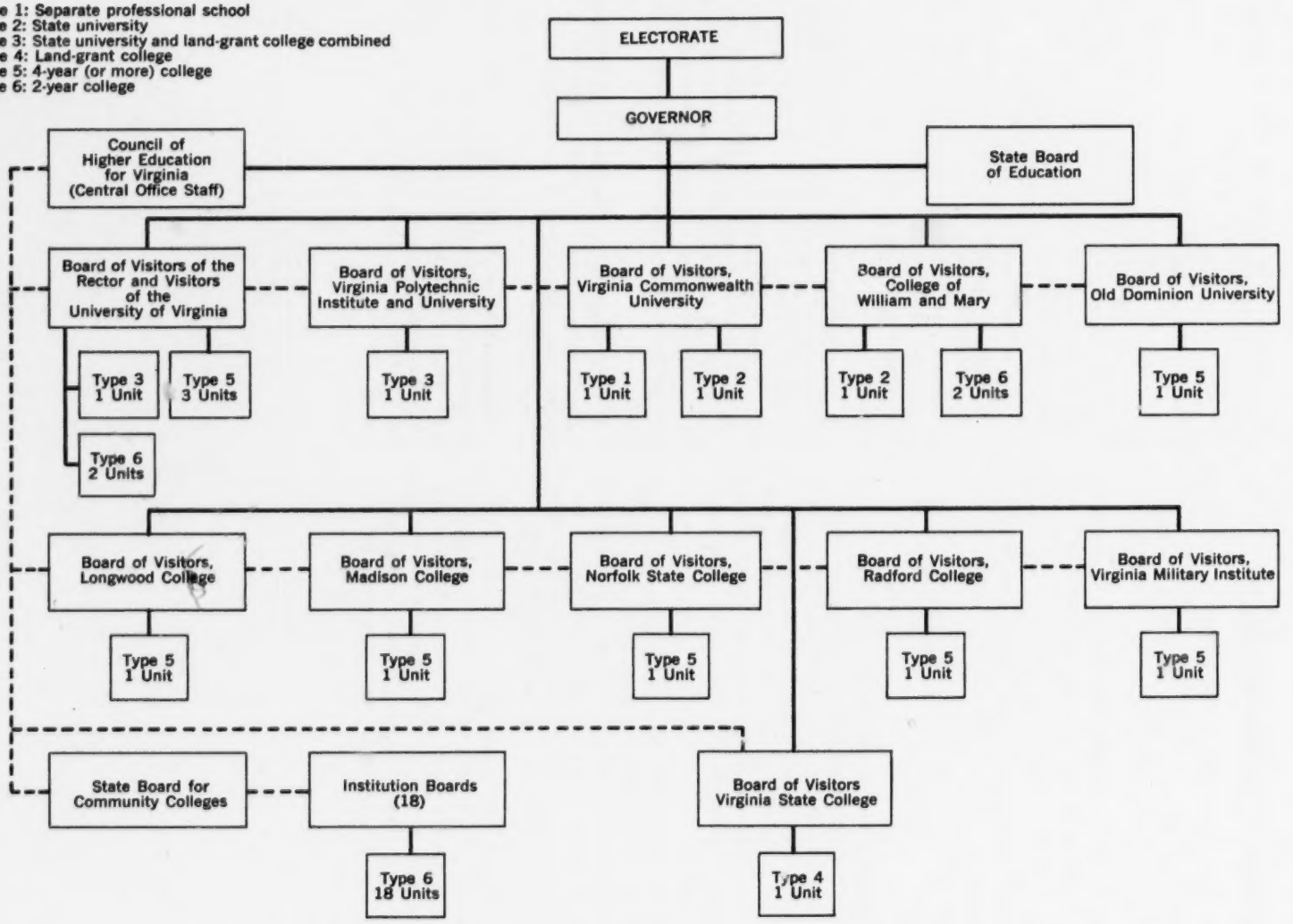
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for public elementary and secondary education, as well as for the State School for the Deaf and the Blind, and cooperates with the Council of Higher Education in coordinating public school programs with college admission requirements and certain aspects of teacher education. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State superintendent of public instruction and his professional and administrative personnel serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The State superintendent of public instruction is invited to meetings of the Council of Higher Education for Virginia, in which capacity he coordinates the State Board of Education's responsibility for higher education.

VIRGINIA

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 4: Land-grant college
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Council of Higher Education for Virginia (Central Office Staff)
State Board of Education
Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 3 Units
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University
Type 3 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University
Type 1 1 Unit
Type 2 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, College of William and Mary
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 6 2 Units
Board of Visitors, Old Dominion University
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, Longwood College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, Madison College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, Norfolk State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, Radford College
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Visitors, Virginia Military Institute
Type 5 1 Unit
State Board for Community Colleges
Institution Boards (18)
Type 6 18 Units
Board of Visitors Virginia State College
Type 4 1 Unit

. Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

WASHINGTON

In Washington, eight State boards are responsible for 28 institutions of higher education. Each of six boards is responsible for a separate institution; and one board, with the separate boards of trustees for community colleges, is responsible for the general supervision of 22 community college districts.

The State of Washington participates in the interstate program operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Council on Higher Education

The Washington State Council on Higher Education was created by legislative statute in 1969. The council is required to meet a minimum of four times per year, but in practice meets much more frequently.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—Membership of the council includes: nine citizen members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate as representatives of the public; two members of the house of representatives, one from each party appointed by the speaker of the house; two members of the senate, one from each party appointed by the president of the senate; two members of the Governor's staff appointed by the Governor; the presidents of each of the public universities and 4-year colleges of the State; the director of the State Board for Community College Education; two presidents of the State's private universities or 4-year colleges; and one community college president appointed by the Governor.

The citizen members of the council serve for terms of 6 years. The initial appointment was made in a staggered pattern. Four legislators serve a 2-year term, provided that the legislative member remains a member of the legislative branch from which he was appointed. Members of the council appointed by the Governor from his staff shall serve at the Governor's pleasure. The terms of the director of the State Board for Community College Education and the presidents of the public universities and colleges of the State are consistent with their tenure in those offices. Presidents appointed by the Governor serve for a 2-year term or until they cease to be president of the institution from which they were appointed.

The nine citizen members have the right to vote, and all matters coming before the council are decided by a simple majority. Other members of the council have a voice, but no voting power.

Responsibilities of the council.—The purpose of the council is as follows: (1) to engage in over-all planning for higher education in the State of Washington; (2) to develop criteria and recommend the establishment of a new public baccalaureate granting institution; (3) to state levels of fees and charges to students; (4) to study and make recommendations concerning admission and transfer policies; (5) to review individual institutional operating and capital budgets in accordance with higher education planning; (6) to study and make recommendations for the development of improved practices of administrative management; and (7) to make recommendations regarding legislation affecting higher education. In this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The council has the power to appoint an executive coordinator of services and employ and appoint other staff as required. The council has been directed to make extensive use of those State agencies with responsibility for implementing and supporting higher educational plans and policies. Outside consulting and service agencies also are employed.

Relationships with other groups.—The council consists of members from each facet of higher education within the State. The director of the State Board for Community College Education serves as a liaison between the Council on Higher Education and the community college system. Representatives from the office of the superintendent of public instruction are present at the meetings as are representatives from the organization of independent institutions of higher education. The Joint Legislative Interim Committee on Higher Education also has a representative to provide for better communication between the legislature and the council.

Board of Regents, University of Washington

The Board of Regents, University of Washington, was created by an 1862 act of the legislature of the Territory of Washington, which was amended in 1955. The board does not have corporate status, but is an agency of the State of Washington. Legally, meetings must be held at least four times a year; however, the board meets at least 11 times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. A quorum consists of four members.

The members are appointed for 6-year staggered terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Regents, Washington State Universiy

The Board of Regents, Washington State University, was created in 1890 by authority of State statutes, which were amended in 1955. It does not have corporate status. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year; however, the board usually meets 10 times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of eight members, seven appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate; the eighth is the president of the university, who is secretary of the board, ex officio, without vote. No member may have pecuniary interests, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the board for any building or improvement, or for the furnishing of supplies. The Governor is an ex officio advisory member of the board who does not have the right to vote or to hold an office therein. A quorum consists of four members.

Each member, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, must execute a bond to the State of Washington with two or more sureties, conditioned to the faithful performance of his duties.

Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping, so arranged that a maximum of three members retire in any one year.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It is classified in this study as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College

The Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College, was created by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status is from the same source. These statutes were amended in 1947, 1949, and 1957. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. A member may not be awarded any contract for erection, repair, or furnishing of any building belonging to any State college nor for the furnishing of supplies or materials to these institutions; and neither may he be an agent for any publishing house proposing to furnish books to such institutions. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the government of the institution. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. In this study it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The boards of trustees of the four State colleges legally must meet at least once annually as the joint boards of trustees of the State colleges. Actually, the joint boards meet at least four times annually, for the purposes of interchange of information and discussion of matters of mutual concern.

The board of trustees looks for overall institutional planning guidance to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, for classified personnel rule making and appeals to the State Higher Education Personnel Board, and for State-supported financial aids to the State Commission on Higher Education.

The State Board of Education approves the teacher training courses provided by the institution.

The presidents of the four State colleges meet periodically to consult with one another relative to matters concerning their institutions, such as methods of teaching and plans of management. Periodic meetings are held by the unofficial Council of Presidents which includes the University of Washington and Washington State University.

Board of Trustees, Eastern Washington State College

The Board of Trustees of Eastern Washington State College was created by authority of State statutes, amended in 1947, 1949, and 1957. Its authority for corporate status is from the same source. Legally, meetings must be held twice a year; actually, they are held monthly. A quorum consists of a majority of the five members. For a number of years, it has been a policy of the board of trustees to invite a representative of the student body, faculty and alumni groups to attend all meetings.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College.

Board of Trustees, The Evergreen State College

The Board of Trustees, The Evergreen State College, was created by authority of legislation adopted in 1967. Legally, meetings must be held at least twice each year; actually, the board meets at least monthly. A quorum consists of the majority of the members.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College.

Board of Trustees, Western Washington State College

The Board of Trustees, Western Washington State College, was created by authority of the State statutes. These statutes were amended in 1947, 1949, 1957, and 1967. It does not have corporate status. The board is required by law to meet twice annually, although in practice it meets monthly. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Other information is the same as listed for the Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College.

State Board for Community College Education

The State Board for Community College Education was created in 1967 by an act of the legislature. The board generally meets 11 times each year, and all meetings are open to the public.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of seven members, one from each congressional district within the State, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate. Four members constitute a quorum. Term of office for members, after the initial appointment, is 4 years.

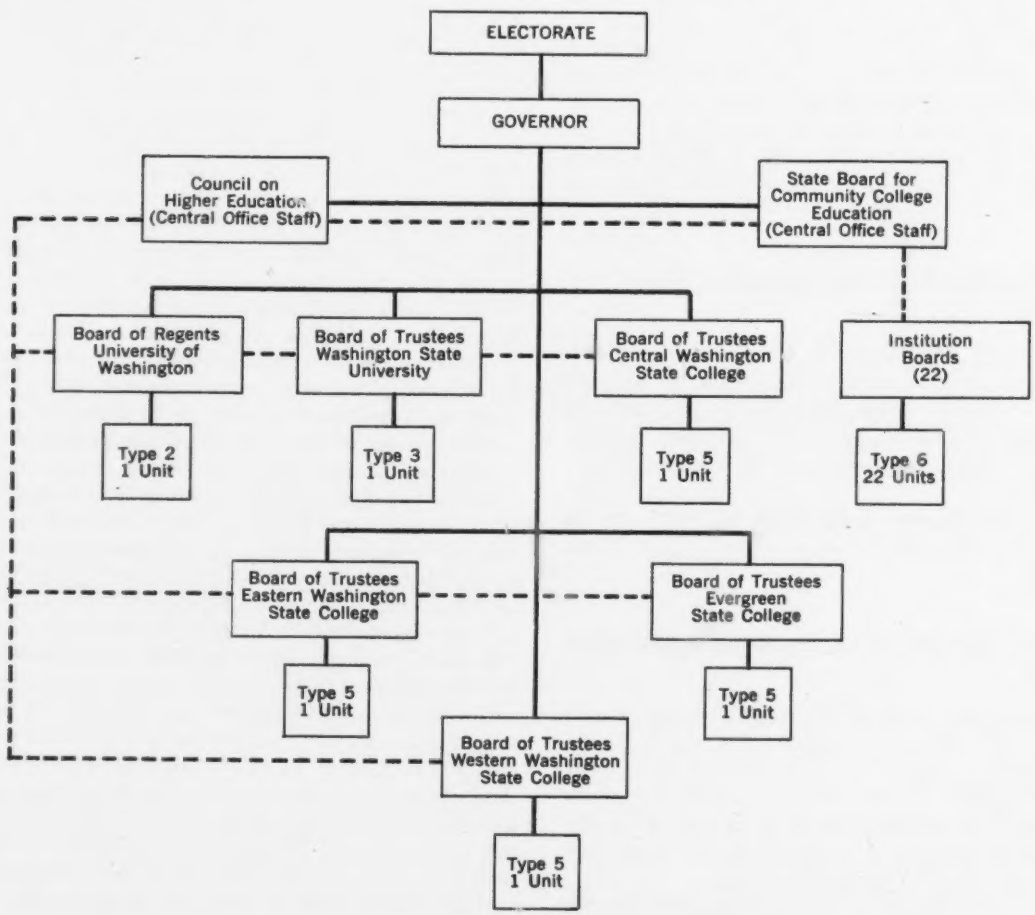
Responsibilities of the board.—The board has general supervision and control over the State system of community colleges and is charged with the following responsibilities: (1) to review the budgets prepared by the community college boards of trustees, prepare a single budget for the support of the State system of community colleges and submit this budget to the Governor; (2) to establish guidelines for the disbursement of funds and receive and disburse such funds for the maintenance, operation, and capital support of the community college districts; (3) to insure that each community college district shall offer thoroughly comprehensive educational training and service programs to meet the needs of both the community and student, and that each community college district maintains an open-door policy so that no student will be denied admission because of the location of his residence, or because of his educational background or ability; (4) to prepare a comprehensive master plan for the development of the community college education and training in the State; (5) to define and administer criteria and guidelines for the establishment of new community colleges or campuses within the existing districts; (6) to establish and administer criteria and procedures for modifying district boundaries; (7) to establish minimum standards to govern the operation of the community colleges; (8) to establish and administer criteria and procedures for all capital construction, including the establishment and installation and expansion of facilities within the various community college districts; (9) to encourage innovation in the development of new educational and training programs in instructional methods; and (10) to exercise any other powers, duties, and responsibilities necessary to carry out the purpose of the community college system. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a coordinating board at the 2-year college level.

Central office staff.—The board has the power to hire a director of the State system for community colleges. He serves as executive officer of the board and as its secretary. The director, with the approval of the board, appoints other employees as may be required and authorized for the proper discharge of the functions of the board.

Relationships with other groups.—Each community college has a board of trustees as designated by law. A district board of trustees is responsible for the operation of community colleges within its district, consistent with State law and the directives of the State Board for Community College Education. A Coordinating Council for Occupational Education has been established with three members each from the State Board of Education and the State Board for Community College Education, and three appointed by the Governor. It is responsible for preparing the State plan for federally funded vocational education.

WASHINGTON

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Council on Higher Education (Central Office Staff)
State Board for Community College Education (Central Office Staff)
Board of Regents University of Washington
Board of Trustees Washington State University
Board of Trustees Central Washington State College
Institution Boards (22)
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 6 22 Units
Board of Trustees Eastern Washington State College
Board of Trustees Evergreen State College
Type 5 1 Unit
Type 5 1 Unit
Board of Trustees Western Washington State College
Type 5 1 Unit

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

WEST VIRGINIA

In West Virginia, as of July 1, 1969, all State supported institutions of higher education are under the general supervision and control of the West Virginia Board of Regents. This board of regents is both a governing and coordinating board.

West Virginia Board of Regents

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The West Virginia Board of Regents consists of 10 members; one is the State superintendent of schools, ex officio, who is not entitled to vote. The other nine members must be citizens of the State appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for overlapping terms of 6 years. Not more than five of the members appointed by the governor may be from the same political party. At least one member must be appointed from each congressional district. No person is eligible for appointment to membership on the board who is an officer, employee, or member of an advisory board of any State college or university, or member of any political party executive committee, or the holder of any other public office or public employment under the Federal Government or under the government of the State or any of its political subdivisions, or an appointee or employee of the board.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board must hold at least six meetings in every fiscal year. It is responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, and management of the financial, business, and educational policies and affairs of all State colleges and universities, except that the standards for education of teachers and teacher preparation programs at the State colleges and universities continues to be under the general direction and control of the West Virginia State Board of Education. The board of regents is fully authorized and empowered to make studies and recommendations relating to all aspects of higher education in the State. It prescribes and allocates among the State colleges and universities specific functions and responsibilities to meet the higher educational needs of the State and avoid unnecessary duplication. The board considers, revises, and submits to the appropriate agencies of the executive and legislative branches of State government separate budget requests on behalf of the State colleges and universities, or it may submit a single budget and allocate appropriations among the different institutions.

Central office staff.—The board of regents elects its president and vice-president from its own membership and is authorized to employ a chancellor and such other professional, administrative, clerical and other employees as may be necessary to assist the board in the performance of its duties and responsibilities. The board prescribes the duties and fixes the compensation and emoluments of all such employees, and they serve at the will and pleasure and under the direction and control of the board or its designated representative.

West Virginia Board of Education

The West Virginia Board of Education in its present form was created in 1947 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held six times a year; however, the board usually meets eight times.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board of education consists of 10 members, nine appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the senate. They must be citizens of the State; at least one, but not more than two, must be appointed from each of the six congressional districts; and at least one member must be of the Negro race. Any person who is a member of an executive committee of any political party, holds any other public office, or holds employment under the Federal Government or under the government of West Virginia or its political subdivisions, or is an appointee or employee of the board, is not eligible for appointment. Also, not more than two members may be graduates of the same institution of higher education; and not more than five appointee members may belong to the same political party. The State superintendent of schools is an ex officio member who is not entitled to vote. A quorum consists of five members.

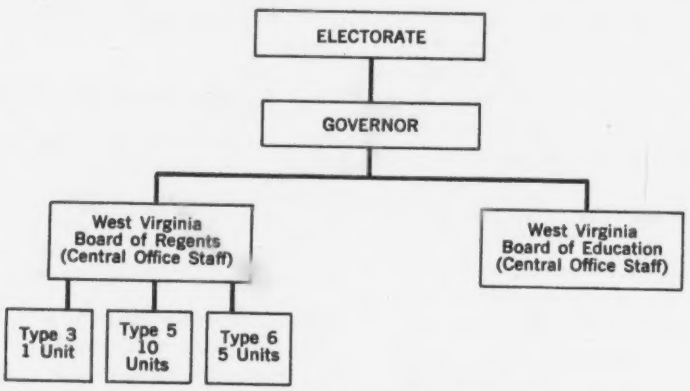
Each member is appointed for a 9-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the education of teachers and teacher education programs in all institutions of higher education offering such programs. These include two State universities and eight 4-year colleges administered by the West Virginia Board of Regents and six private 4-year colleges. For this study, this board is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The State superintendent of schools, who is appointed by the board, is its chief executive officer. He must be a person of good moral character, have recognized ability as a school administrator (with academic and professional training equivalent to graduation from college), and must have at least 5 years' experience in public school work.

WEST VIRGINIA

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
West Virginia Board of Regents (Central Office Staff)
West Virginia Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 10 Units
Type 6 5 Units

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

WISCONSIN*

In Wisconsin, four State boards are responsible for higher education. The Regents of the University of Wisconsin is responsible for the governance of the four degree-granting and 13 2-year campus units that constitute the university. The Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities is responsible for the governance of the nine degree-granting and four 2-year institutions. The Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education approves and accredits the programs of 39 vocational-technical institutions, three of which are 2-year community colleges. The Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education is responsible for approving all public higher education programs, facilities, and budgets.

Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education

The Wisconsin Coordinating Council for Higher Education was created in 1955 and reconstituted in 1965, by authority of the State statutes. Its meetings, which are open to the public, are held four to six times a year. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The council consists of 17 members, one designated annually from the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, one from the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities, one from the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, nine citizens, the president of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities, the president of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, the State superintendent of public instruction and one member from the County Teachers Colleges Board.* Terms are overlapping for members appointed by the Governor.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council is responsible for the direction and coordination of the activities of the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Universities, schools of vocational, technical and adult education, and county teachers colleges. It serves as a permanent joint council to make a continuing study of the State-supported institutions of higher education under its jurisdiction and the relation of these institutions to the needs of the people of Wisconsin. The council recommends approval and discontinuance of programs; recommends consolidated, biennial operating and capital budget requests for the University of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Universities, the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and the State Educational Communications Board; and reports the results of its studies and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature. For purposes of this study, the council is classified as a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The council's executive director may employ professional staff outside of the State's classified service regulations.

Relationships with other groups.—The council is responsible for continuously studying the needs of the people of Wisconsin for State-supported higher education and for recommending any legislative proposals needed to carry out its decisions resulting from such study. In order to do this, it maintains active relations with the three public systems of higher education, all agencies of the State involved in education, and the State's private colleges.

The council is required to report annually to the Governor and to the legislature. The council submits its operating and capital budget recommendations to the executive and legislative branches biennially.

The Regents of the University of Wisconsin

The Regents of the University of Wisconsin was created in 1848 by authority of the State statutes. Its authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year; however, the by-laws of the board require it to meet 12 times. A quorum consists of a majority of its members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board, the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, consists of 10 members, nine appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. Not more than two members may be residents of the same county. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Members are appointed for 9-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the university's four senior level campuses and 13 2-year institutional units. Its authority for general policy determination encom-

*NOTE: In October, 1971 several changes were made to Wisconsin's system of higher education which are not included in this test. Among the major changes, the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities were merged into a new University of Wisconsin system.

*The County Teachers Colleges and the board will be phased out as of June 30, 1971.

passes budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, planning of physical facilities, and financing of self-liquidating projects. For the purposes of this study, the board is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The president of the university and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board. The board has a secretary, an assistant secretary, and other staff members.

Relationships with other groups.—The audit of expenditures is the responsibility of the State director of budget and accounts and the State auditor. Requests for university operating and construction appropriations from the legislature are subject to approval by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education and the State building commission. New educational programs of the university are subject to the approval of the coordinating council.

The Board of Regents of State Universities

The Board of Regents of State Universities was created in 1866 by authority of the State statutes. Authority for corporate status is also from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year; however, the board usually meets nine times. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 14 members, 13 are appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. One of the appointees must be a woman. The State superintendent of public instruction is an ex officio member. Members are appointed for 5-year staggered terms, and may be reappointed to successive terms.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for the governance of nine degree-granting institutions and their four branches. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, planning of physical facilities, and the financing of self-liquidating facilities. It is classified as a multicampus governing board.

Central office staff.—The board appoints a director who employs a central staff responsible for the coordination of the educational programs and control of the budgets of the State universities.

Relationships with other groups.—The audit of expenditures is the responsibility of the State director of budget and accounts and the State auditor. Requests for appropriations from the legislature for both operating and construction funds for the State universities are subject to approval by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. Requests for construction funds also are subject to approval by the State Building Commission. New educational programs of the State universities are subject to the approval of the coordinating council.

Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education

The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education was created by authority of the State statutes in 1911. Legally, it is required to meet quarterly. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 11 members. The Governor appoints nine members, each for a 6-year term. Three must be employers, three must be skilled employees other than those who have employing or discharging power, and three must have farming as a principal occupation and actually be engaged in farm operation. The State superintendent of public instruction and a member of the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission selected by the commission are ex officio members. The terms are overlapping.

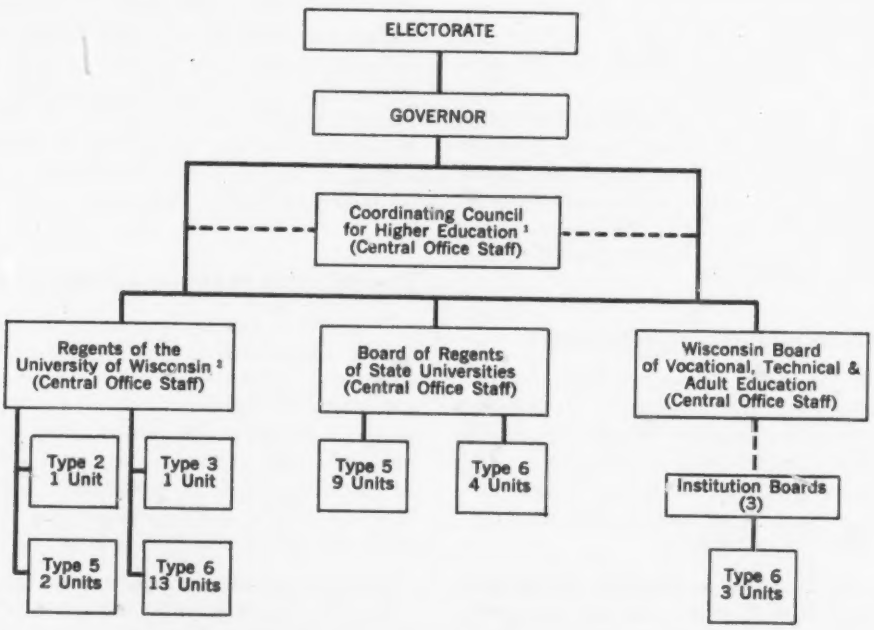
Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for approving and accrediting the program of three community colleges and 36 technical schools. It has established minimum standards under which post-high school vocational and technical terminal programs are evaluated and approved. The board also controls State aid appropriated for schools of vocational, technical and adult education. It is a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The board employs a director and assistants to the director, but all other positions belong to the classified civil service.

Relationships with other groups.—The institutions accredited by this board are under the immediate government of local institutional boards. State budgets and program approval go through the Coordinating Council for Higher Education.

WISCONSIN

Type 2: State university
Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 5: 4-year (or more) college
Type 6: 2-year college


ELECTORATE
GOVERNOR
Coordinating Council for Higher Education [1] (Central Office Staff)
Regents of the University of Wisconsin [2] (Central Office Staff)
Board of Regents of State Universities (Central Office Staff)
Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical & Adult Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 2 1 Unit
Type 3 1 Unit
Type 5 2 Units
Type 6 13 Units
Type 5 9 Units
Type 6 4 Units
Institution Boards (3)
Type 6 3 Units

[1] Coordinating board for University of Wisconsin, the State Universities, and the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.
[2] Board of a land grant institution—all component units considered parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

WYOMING

In Wyoming, three State boards are responsible for eight institutions of higher education. The Trustees of the University of Wyoming govern the university. The Community College Commission has supervisory responsibility for seven junior colleges. The Higher Education Council of Wyoming acts as the State agency for Federal grant programs for higher education and has planning and advisory functions.

The State of Wyoming participates in the interstate program of higher education operated under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. The Community College Commission works with the Higher Education Council of Wyoming in planning for the higher education needs of the State.

Higher Education Council of Wyoming

The Higher Education Council of Wyoming was created in 1969 by the State legislature. It does not have corporate status. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, are not required to be held on any particular schedule but it usually meets at least six times a year. Four members in actual attendance constitute a quorum.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The council consists of seven members—the president of the University of Wyoming, the State superintendent of public instruction, and five members appointed by the Governor. The five appointed members are selected as follows: one from the community college commission, representing its member colleges; one from the Trustees of the University of Wyoming and three, at large, from among the residents of the State. The appointed terms are for a 5-year period. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the council.—The council is the agency authorized to act for the State for the purpose of participating in Federal grant or benefit programs designated by the Congress of the United States to be administered by a single State agency for the benefit of higher education in the State. The council also has responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of records and data on higher education facilities and programs in the State; for analyzing all areas of higher education, with the objective of coordinating and increasing the effectiveness of higher education supported by the State; for development of plans for the orderly growth of higher education and location of new facilities and programs; and for assisting the institutions of higher education in carrying out their responsibilities under Federal aid programs. The council is a coordinating board.

Central office staff.—The council employs an executive secretary, one staff member, and such consultants as may be required.

Relations with other groups.—The council acts as an advisory board to the Governor of the State of Wyoming, the Wyoming community college commission, the board of trustees of the University of Wyoming, and the legislature of the State of Wyoming in the furtherance of the overall goals and objectives of higher education.

The Trustees of the University of Wyoming

The Board, the Trustees of the University of Wyoming, was created in 1890 by authority of the State constitution and the statutes. Authority for corporate status is from the statutes. Legally, its meetings, which are open to the public, must be held once a year, although it usually meets at least six times. A quorum consists of a majority of the members; however, an executive committee of three members who may transact routine business.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of 16 members. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints 12 members, not more than seven of whom may be registered in the same political party. No two members may be residents of the same county, and at least one member must be appointed from each judicial district. A faculty member, while holding such position, may not be appointed to the board. The Governor, the president of the university, the State superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the Associated Students, University of Wyoming, are ex officio members with the right to speak, but not to vote. Each member is appointed for a 6-year term and may be reappointed to successive terms. The terms are overlapping.

Responsibilities of the board.—The board is responsible for governing the university. Its authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. It also is responsible for accrediting the academic programs of the junior colleges not accredited by the regional accrediting agency. In this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—Since only one institution is governed by this board, the president of the institution and his administrative staff also serve as the central office staff of the board.

Relations with other groups.—The board cooperates with the Higher Education Council of Wyoming and with the Community College Commission in the development of programs of higher education within the State.

The board works with the council in planning for the higher educational needs of the State. Regional planning is conducted under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education; the president of the university serves as a commission director.

Community College Commission of Wyoming

The Community College Commission of Wyoming was created by authority of the State statutes in 1951; the statutes were amended and reenacted in 1967. The commission does not have corporate status.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The membership of the commission consists of the chief administrative officer of each of the community colleges; one resident of each community college district, appointed by the respective boards of each of the community college districts; the president of the University of Wyoming, or his designated representative; the director of adult education and community service of the university; and the State superintendent of public instruction or his designee. The coordinator of community colleges serves in an ex officio capacity. Each appointed member serves for a 2-year term, or until a successor is appointed and qualified.

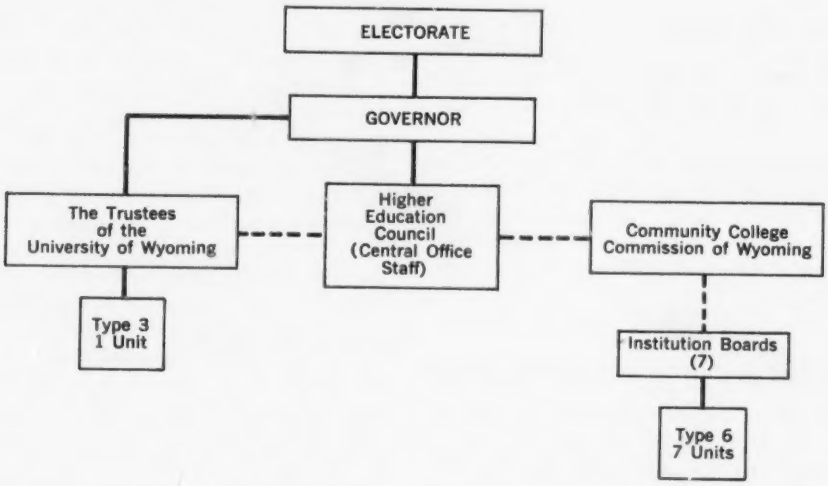
Responsibilities of the commission.—The powers of the commission include: (1) studying the educational needs in the regions where community colleges are located, and making recommendations for meeting such needs to the several institutions and to the University of Wyoming; (2) studying personnel, administrative, and fiscal policies and procedures, and other matters concerning community colleges, their relationships with each other and with the university, and making recommendations relating to same; (3) formulating uniform methods and procedures for the designation of courses, credit hours given, student loans, and other academic matters consistent with the rules and regulations prescribed for credit by the university; (4) prescribing a form of petition for use in the establishment of community colleges, including criteria for such establishment, following the procedure set out by law for determining such need, and conducting the election therefor; (5) acting as a board for the arbitration of disputes and differences which may arise on the staff of any of the community colleges whenever so requested by the college board; and (6) setting minimum standards for community colleges in the State and assisting in accrediting with the university or the regional accrediting agency. In addition, the commission receives and administers all Federal and State funds designated to benefit community colleges, except when legislation designates a State agency other than the commission. For the purposes of this study, the commission is classified as a supervisory or "other" board.

Central office staff.—The executive secretary of the commission is the director of the division of adult education and community service of the University of Wyoming, and he and a coordinator employed by the commission provide central office staffing.

Relationships with other groups.—To insure cooperation among the State institutions of higher education, the Higher Education Council, the Trustees of the University of Wyoming, and the Community College Commission consult on matters relating to higher education at the community college level. All 2-year institutions in the State are governed by district boards.

WYOMING

Type 3: State university and land-grant college combined
Type 6: 2-year college



Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

PUERTO RICO

In Puerto Rico, the Council on Higher Education, the University of Puerto Rico, is responsible for the seven institutional units that constitute the university: the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras, the University of Puerto Rico at Mayagüez, the University of Puerto Rico at San Juan, a four year college at Cayey, and the University Regional Colleges of Humacao, Arecibo and Ponce.

Council on Higher Education, the University of Puerto Rico

The Council of Higher Education of the University of Puerto Rico was created in 1966 by authority of the statutes of the Commonwealth. Authority for corporate status also is from the statutes. It normally meets once a month and may hold special meetings on the call of its president or of four of its members.

The university governed by this board was established by an act of the legislative assembly of Puerto Rico on March 12, 1903. It has a main campus at Rio Piedras, a college of agricultural and mechanic arts at Mayagüez, a school of medicine-tropical medicine, dentistry, and public health at San Juan, a four-year college of Liberal Arts at Cayey, and three regional colleges at Humacao, Arecibo and Ponce.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The education council for the university consists of nine members, eight appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth with the advice and consent of the senate of Puerto Rico. The secretary of education is an ex officio member. The council selects its president from the eight appointed members for a one-year term, renewable for a second year.

Members are appointed for 6-year overlapping

Responsibilities of the board.—The council is responsible for the government of the institutional units that constitute the university. Authority for general policy determination encompasses budget approval, program endorsement, establishment of personnel policies, financing of current operations, and planning and financing of physical facilities. The council submits annually a report of its activities and of the state of the university to the Governor and to the legislature. Because it governs more than one institutional unit, in this study it is classified as a governing-coordinating board.

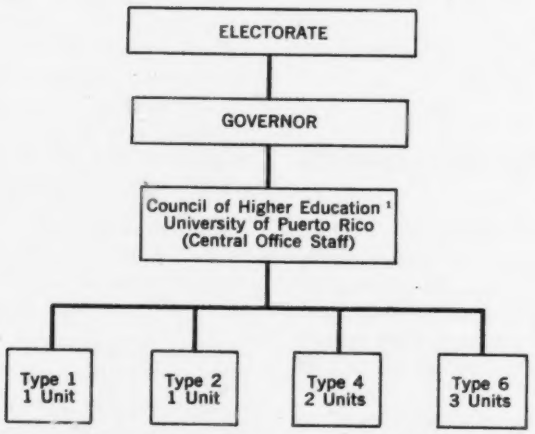
Central office staff.—The council appoints its own executive secretary, the president of the university—the executive director of the institution—and the chancellors of the various campuses.

Relations with other groups.—The council is authorized by the statutes of the Commonwealth to make surveys of the educational situation in Puerto Rico and to formulate principles which it believes valid and advisable for the system of public higher education and for the coordination of the system with the University of Puerto Rico. It is the State agency responsible for the accreditation of private higher education institutions in the Commonwealth. The council is authorized by statutes to supervise and accredit all nursing programs.

A university board and three administrative boards at Rio Piedras, Mayagüez, and San Juan, act as advisory bodies to the president and the chancellors. These boards, in collaboration with the president, chancellor, and the academic senates formulate the rules and regulations submitted to the Council on Higher Education for approval. The university board approves the draft of the budget for each institutional unit and the central administration submitted to the council.

PUERTO RICO

Type 1: Separate professional school
Type 2: State university
Type 4: Land-grant college



[1] Board of a land-grant institution—all component units considered as parts of the land-grant program.

Note:—See basic reference table for a listing of 4-year (or more) institutions under their respective boards.

GUAM

In Guam, one board is responsible for one institution of higher education.

Board of Regents, University of Guam

The Board of Regents of the University of Guam was created by legislative statute in 1963. Legally, meetings are open to the public and the board meets monthly.

Structure of membership and method of selection.—The board consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the legislature. The regents must be citizens of the United States and residents of Guam. Members are appointed to 3-year overlapping terms and may be reappointed. Concurrence of three members is necessary to give validity to any act of the board.

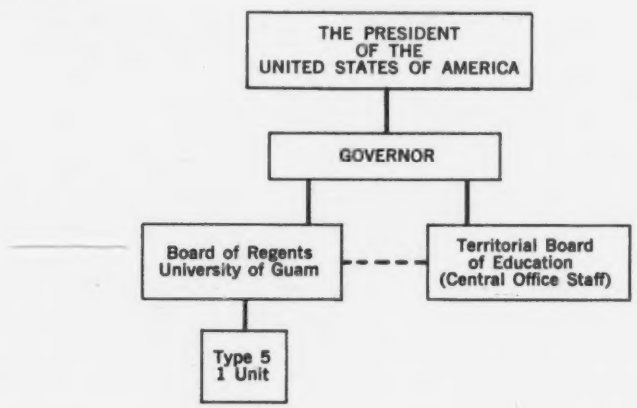
Responsibilities of the board.—The board assumed the governance of the institution from the Territorial Board of Education and thereby assumed its responsibilities. It is responsible for the determination of policy and the selection of administrative personnel for the university. Appointment of the president of the institution by the Governor is upon recommendation of the board. For the purposes of this study, it is classified as a governing board.

Central office staff.—By virtue of his office, the president of the university is the designated executive secretary of the board; therefore, the president and his administrative staff serve as the central office for the board.

Relationships with other groups.—The board works with the Governor and with the legislature; and the institution it governs is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Through its master's degree program and other teacher education activities, the board maintains liaison with the Territorial Board of Education.

GUAM

Type 5: 4-year (or more) college


THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GOVERNOR
Board of Regents University of Guam
Territorial Board of Education (Central Office Staff)
Type 5 1 Unit

CANAL ZONE

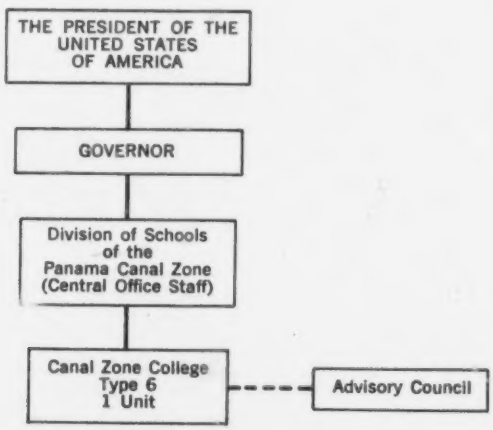
The Canal Zone public school system, including a community college, is operated by the Division of Schools.

Division of Schools of the Panama Canal Zone

The Division of Schools is a part of the Civil Affairs Bureau of the Canal Zone Government, an agency of the United States Government. The Governor of the Canal Zone appoints the superintendent of schools and the director of the bureau. The Canal Zone College has an advisory council which assists in the administration of the college. The school system is governed by administrative regulations rather than by statutory enactments.

CANAL ZONE

Type 6: 2-year college

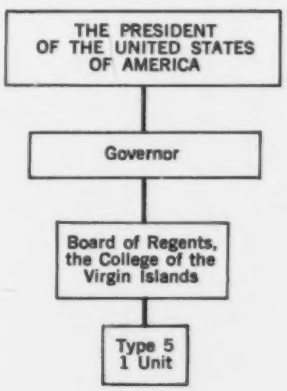

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GOVERNOR
Division of Schools of the Panama Canal Zone (Central Office Staff)
Canal Zone College Type 6 1 Unit
Advisory Council

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The College of the Virgin Islands is a 4-year public institution administered under a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Territorial Legislature. The College has no organic relationship to the Department of Education in the Virgin Islands.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The College of the Virgin Islands is a 4-year, public institution administered under a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Territorial Legislature. The College has no organic relationship to the Department of Education in the Virgin Islands.



Type 5: 4-year college

PART III.
Basic Reference Table and Appendices

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
ALABAMA													
Alabama Commission on Higher Education													x
Board of Trustees, University of Alabama											x		
University of Alabama													
at University City		x											
at Birmingham					x								
at Huntsville					x								
Board of Trustees, Auburn University											x		
Auburn University													
at Auburn			x										
at Montgomery			(2)		x								
Board of Trustees, Florence State University										x			
Florence State University					x								
Board of Trustees, Jacksonville State University										x			
Jacksonville State University					x								
Board of Trustees, Livingston University										x			
Livingston University					x								
Board of Trustees, Troy State University										x			
Troy State University					x								
Board of Trustees, University of Montevallo										x			
University of Montevallo					x								
Board of Trustees, University of South Alabama										x			
University of South Alabama					x								
State Board of Education[4]						17					x[3]		
Alabama A & M University				x									
Alabama State University					x								
ALASKA													
Board of Regents, University of Alaska												x	
University of Alaska			x			7							
State Board of Education[4]													
ARIZONA													
Arizona Board of Regents												x	
Arizona State University		x											
Northern Arizona University		x											
University of Arizona			x										
State Board of Directors for Junior Colleges of Arizona						11		11				x[3]	
ARKANSAS													
Commission on Coordination of Higher Education Finance													x
Board of Trustees, University of Arkansas											x		
University of Arkansas													
at Fayetteville			x										
at Little Rock			(2)		x								
at Little Rock (medical)	x		(2)										
at Little Rock (Graduate School of Social Work)					x								
Board of Trustees, Agricultural Mechanical College and Normal College										x			
Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College													
Board of Trustees, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College										x			
Agricultural and Mechanical College													
Board of Trustees, Arkansas Polytechnic College										x			
Arkansas Polytechnic College					x								
Board of Trustees, Arkansas State University											x		
Arkansas State University					x	1							
Board of Trustees, Henderson State College										x			
Henderson State College					x								
Board of Trustees, Southern State College										x			
Southern State College					x								
Board of Trustees, State College of Arkansas										x			
State College of Arkansas					x								
State Junior College Board						2							x[4]

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions under State boards	Total institutions not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1] a G	b MCG	c GC	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
CALIFORNIA													
California Coordinating Council for Higher Education													
Board of Regents of the University of California											x		x
University of California													
at Berkeley			x								x		
at Davis			x										
Hastings College of Law at San Francisco		x	(2)										
at Irvine			(2)										
at Los Angeles		x	(2)										
at Los Angeles (medical)		x	(2)										
at Riverside			(2)										
at San Diego		x	(2)										
at San Francisco (medical center)		x	(2)										
at Santa Barbara			(2)										
at Santa Cruz		x	(2)										
Trustees of the California State Colleges,		x											
California State College System											x		
California State College													
at Bakersfield					x								
at Dominguez Hills					x								
at Fullerton					x								
at Hayward					x								
at Long Beach					x								
at Los Angeles					x								
at San Bernardino					x								
California State Polytechnic College					x								
at Pomona					x								
California State Polytechnic College													
at San Luis Obispo					x								
Chico State College					x								
Fresno State College					x								
Humboldt State College					x								
Sacramento State College					x								
San Diego State College					x								
San Fernando Valley State College		x											
San Francisco State College					x								
San Jose State College					x								
Sonoma State College					x								
Stanislaus State College					x								
Board of Governors, California Maritime Academy													
California Maritime Academy	x								x				
Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges						91		91				x[3]	
COLORADO													
Colorado Commission on Higher Education													
The Regents of the University of Colorado													x
University of Colorado											x		
at Boulder		x											
at Colorado Springs													
at Denver (Medical Center)					x								
at Denver	x				x								
State Board of Agriculture													
Colorado State University											x		
Fort Lewis College			x		x								
Trustees of State Colleges in Colorado													
Adams State College											x		
University of Northern Colorado					x								
Metropolitan State College					x								
Southern Colorado State College					x								
Western State College of Colorado					x								
Board of Trustees, Colorado School of Mines					x								
Colorado School of Mines	x								x				
Board for Community Colleges and													
Occupational Education[4]						11		6			x[3]		

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MCG	c GC	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
CONNECTICUT													
Commission for Higher Education													x
The University of Connecticut Board of Trustees											x		
University of Connecticut			x			5							
Health Center	x												
Connecticut Board of Trustees for the State Colleges											x		
Central Connecticut State College					x								
Eastern Connecticut State College					x								
Southern Connecticut State College					x								
Western Connecticut State College					x								
Connecticut State Board of Trustees for Regional Community Colleges						10					x		
Connecticut Board of Trustees of the State Technical Colleges						4					x		
DELAWARE													
Board of Trustees, University of Delaware										x			
University of Delaware			x										
Board of Trustees, Delaware State College										x			
Delaware State College				x									
Board of Trustees, Delaware Technical and Community Colleges												x	
Delaware Technical and Community College						2							
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA													
Board of Higher Education												x	
Federal City College				x									
District of Columbia Teachers College					x								
Board of Vocational Education						x				x			
Washington Technical Institute		x											
FLORIDA													
Florida Board of Regents, State University System of Florida												x	
University of Florida			x										
Florida State University		x											
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University				x									
Florida Atlantic University					x								
Florida International University					x								
Florida Technological University					x								
University of North Florida					x								
University of South Florida		x											
University of West Florida					x								
State Board of Education of Florida[4]						27		23				x	
GEORGIA													
Regents of the University System of Georgia												x	
University System of Georgia						11							
University of Georgia			x										
Medical College of Georgia	x												
Georgia Institute of Technology	x					1							
Albany State College					x								
Armstrong State College					x								
Augusta State College					x								
Columbus State College					x								
Fort Valley State College				x									
Georgia College at Milledgeville					x								
Georgia Southern College					x								
Georgia Southwestern College					x								
Georgia State College		x											
North Georgia College					x								
Savannah State College					x								
Valdosta State College					x								
West Georgia College					x								

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
HAWAII													
Board of Regents, University of Hawaii													
University of Hawaii			x			6						x	
IDAHO													
State Board of Education and Board of Regents of the University of Idaho													
University of Idaho						2		2				x	
Idaho State University			x										
Boise State College					x								
Lewis-Clark Normal School					x								
ILLINOIS													
Board of Higher Education													
Board of Trustees, University of Illinois													x
University of Illinois											x		
at Urbana			x										
at Chicago Circle			(2)										
Medical Center at Chicago	x	x	(2)										
Board of Trustees, Southern Illinois University													
Southern Illinois University											x		
at Carbondale													
at Edwardsville		x											
Board of Regents, Regency Universities													
Illinois State University					x								
Northern Illinois University		x									x		
Sangamon State University		x											
		x											
Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities													
Chicago State College											x		
Eastern Illinois University					x								
Northeastern Illinois State College					x								
Western Illinois University					x								
New Senior Institution (Southwest Metropolitan Area, Chicago (1971-73))					x								
					x								
Illinois Junior College Board						43		43					x[3]
INDIANA													
The Trustees of Indiana University													
Indiana University											x		
at Bloomington		x											
at Fort Wayne*					x								
at Indianapolis		x											
Northwest at Gary					x								
at South Bend					x								
at Kokomo					x								
Southeast at Jeffersonville					x								
The Trustees of Purdue University													
Purdue University											x		
at Lafayette			x										
at Calumet			(2)		x								
at Fort Wayne*			(2)		x								
at Indianapolis			(2)		x								
North Central Campus			(2)			x			x				
The Ball State University Board of Trustees													
Ball State University		x											
The Indiana State University Board of Trustees													
Indiana State University		x				1					x		
Indiana State Board of Education[4]						1		1					
IOWA													
State Board of Regents													
Iowa State University of Science and Technology			x								x		
State University of Iowa		x											
University of Northern Iowa					x								
State Board of Public Instruction[4]						12		12					

*Jointly administered—Indiana University and Purdue University.

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MCG	c GC	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
KANSAS													
State Board of Regents													
University of Kansas		x										x	
Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Srience			x										
Fort Hayes Kansas State College					x								
Kansas State College of Pittsburg					x								
Kansas State Teachers College					x								
Wichita State University		x											
State Board of Education[4]						19		19					
KENTUCKY													
Council on Public Higher Education													x
Board of Trustees of the University of Kentucky													
University of Kentucky			x			13					x		
Board of Trustees of the University of Louisville													
University of Louisville		x								x			
Board of Regents, Kentucky State College													
Kentucky State College				x						x			
Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky University													
Eastern Kentucky University					x					x			
Board of Regents of Morehead State University													
Morehead State University					x					x			
Board of Regents of Murray State University													
Murray State University					x					x			
Board of Regents of Northern Kentucky State College													
Northern Kentucky State College					x					x			
Board of Regents of Western Kentucky University													
Western Kentucky University					x					x			
LOUISIANA													
Coordinating Council for Higher Education													x
Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Louisiana State University System											x		
Louisiana State University System											x		
at Baton Rouge			x			3							
Medical Center of New Orleans	x		(2)										
Medical Center Branch at Shreveport	x		(2)										
at New Orleans		x	(2)										
State Board of Education[4]													
Francis T. Nicholls State College					x							x	
Grambling College					x								
Louisiana State Polytechnic Institute		x											
McNeese State College		x											
Northeast Louisiana State College		x											
Northwestern State College of Louisiana		x											
Southeastern Louisiana College					x								
Southern University System				x		1							
at Baton Rouge				(2)									
at New Orleans				(2)									
at Shreveport—Bossier City Campus				(2)	x	x							
University of Southwestern Louisiana		x											
MAINE													
Board of Trustees, University of Maine													
University of Maine												x	
at Farmington			(2)		x								
at Fort Kent			(2)		x								
at Machias			(2)		x								
at Orono			x			2							
at Portland-Gorham					x								
School of Law	x		(2)										
at Presque Isle			(2)		x								
Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy													
Maine Maritime Academy	x										x		

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
MARYLAND													
Maryland Council for Higher Education													x
Board of Regents of the University of Maryland										x			
University of Maryland													
at College Park			x										
at Baltimore City			(2)										
at Catonsville (Baltimore County)	x		(2)										
Maryland State College			(2)	x	x								
Board of Trustees of the State Colleges													
Bowie State College											x		
Coppin State College					x								
Frostburg State College					x								
Morgan State College					x								
Salisbury State College					x								
Towson State College					x								
Board of Trustees of St. Mary's College of Maryland													
St. Mary's College of Maryland					x					x			
State Board for Community Colleges						14		14					x[3]
State Board of Education[4]													
MASSACHUSETTS													
Board of Higher Education													x
Board of Trustees, University of Massachusetts													
University of Massachusetts													
at Amherst			x								x		
at Boston			(2)		x								
at Worcester	x		(2)										
Board of Trustees, Lowell Technological Institute													
Lowell Technological Institute	x									x			
Board of Trustees, Southeastern Massachusetts University													
Southeastern Massachusetts University					x					x			
Trustees of State Colleges													
Massachusetts College of Art					x						x		
Massachusetts Maritime Academy	x												
North Adams State College					x								
State College at Boston					x								
State College at Bridgewater					x								
State College at Fitchburg					x								
State College at Framingham					x								
State College at Lowell					x								
State College at Salem					x								
State College at Westfield					x								
State College at Worcester					x								
Board of Regional Community Colleges						13					x[3]		
MICHIGAN													
State Board of Education													x
Regents, University of Michigan													
University of Michigan											x		
at Ann Arbor		x			x								
at Dearborn					x								
at Flint			x							x			
Board of Trustees, Michigan State University													
Michigan State University										x			
Board of Governors, Wayne State University													
Wayne State University		x								x			
Board of Control, Michigan Technological University													
Michigan Technological University		x								x			
Board of Trustees, Central Michigan University													
Central Michigan University					x					x			
Board of Regents, Eastern Michigan University													
Eastern Michigan University					x					x			
Board of Control, Ferris State College													
Ferris State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Grand Valley State College													
Grand Valley State College					x					x			
Board of Control, Lake Superior State College													
Lake Superior State College					x					x			

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Board of Control, Northern Michigan University													
Northern Michigan University					x					x			
Board of Control, Oakland University													
Oakland University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Saginaw Valley College													
Saginaw Valley College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Western Michigan University													
Western Michigan University		x								x			
State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges						29		29					x[3]
MINNESOTA													
Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Commission													x
Regents of the University of Minnesota													
University of Minnesota													
at Minneapolis-St. Paul			x								x		
at Duluth			(2)		x	2							
at Morris			(2)		x								
Minnesota State College Board													
Bemidji State College					x						x		
Mankato State College					x								
Moorhead State College					x								
St. Cluod State College					x								
Southwest Minnesota State College					x								
Winona State College					x								
Minnesota State Junior College Board						20					x		
MISSISSIPPI													
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning													
University of Mississippi												x	
at Oxford		x											
Medical Center at Jackson	x												
Mississippi State University		x	x										
University of Southern Mississippi		x											
Alcorn A & M College				x									
Delta State College					x								
Jackson State College					x								
Mississippi State College for Women					x								
Mississippi Valley State College					x								
Junior College Commission						16		16					
Commission on College Accreditation[4]													
State Board of Education[4]													
MISSOURI													
Missouri Commission on Higher Education													x
The Curators of the University of Missouri													
University of Missouri											x		
at Columbia			x										
at Kansas City		x	(2)		x								
at Rolla			(2)										
at St. Louis	x		(2)		x								
The Curators of the Lincoln University													
Lincoln University				x						x			
Board of Regents, Central Missouri State College													
Central Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Missouri Southern College													
Missouri Southern College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Missouri Western College													
Missouri Western College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Northeast Missouri State College													
Northeast Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Northwest Missouri State College													
Northwest Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Southeast Missouri State College													
Southeast Missouri State College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Southwest Missouri State College													
Southwest Missouri State College					x					x			
State Board of Education[4]						9		9					

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
MONTANA													
State Board of Education, Ex Officio Regents, Montana University System						3		3					
University of Montana		x										x	
Montana State University			x										
Eastern Montana College					x								
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology					x								
Northern Montana University					x								
Western Montana College					x								
NEBRASKA													
Voluntary Coordinating Council for Public Higher Education													x
Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska											x		
University of Nebraska at Lincoln			x										
Medical College at Omaha	x		(2)										
at Omaha					x								
Board of Trustees of the Nebraska State Colleges											x		
Chadron State College					x								
Kearney State College					x								
Peru State College					x								
Wayne State College					x								
Board of Educational Lands and Funds[4]													
State Board of Education[4]						11		6			x		
NEVADA													
Board of Regents, University of Nevada System												x	
University of Nevada at Reno			x										
at Las Vegas			(2)		x								
Community College Division						1							
NEW HAMPSHIRE													
Coordinating Board of Advanced Education an Accreditation													x
Board of Trustees, The University of New Hampshire											x		
University of New Hampshire at Durham			x										
Keene State College					x								
Plymouth State College					x								
Merrimack Valley Branch					x								
State Board of Education										x			
New Hampshire Technical Institute						x							
NEW JERSEY													
Board of Higher Education						15		15					x
Board of Governors, Rutgers, The State University											x		
Rutgers, The State University at New Brunswick			x										
at Camden			(2)		x								
at Newark			(2)		x								
Board of Trustees, College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey										x			
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey	x									x			
Board of Trustees, Newark College of Engineering								x		x			
Newark College of Engineering	x												
Board of Trustees, Glassboro State College					x					x			
Glassboro State College													
Board of Trustees, Jersey City State College					x					x			
Jersey City State College													
Board of Trustees, Montclair State College					x					x			
Montclair State College													
Board of Trustees, Newark State College					x					x			
Newark State College													
Board of Trustees, Ramapo College of New Jersey					x					x			
Ramapo College of New Jersey													

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions under State boards	Total institutions not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1] a G	b MG	c GC	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Board of Trustees, William Paterson College of New Jersey													
William Paterson College of New Jersey					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Richard Stockton State College													
Richard Stockton State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Trenton State College													
Trenton State College					x					x			
Council of State Colleges[4]													
Council of County Colleges[4]													
New Jersey Education Co-ordinating Council[4]													
NEW MEXICO													
Board of Educational Finance													x
Regents of the University of New Mexico													
University of New Mexico		x				1					x		
Regents of the New Mexico State University													
New Mexico State University			x			4					x		
Regents of the Eastern New Mexico University													
Eastern New Mexico University					x	2					x		
Regents of the New Mexico Highlands University													
New Mexico Highlands University					x					x			
Regents of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology													
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	x									x			
Regents of the Western New Mexico University													
Western New Mexico University					x					x			
Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute													
New Mexico Military Institute						x				x			
NEW YORK													
Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York													x
Board of Trustees of the State University of New York													
University Centers												x	
State University at Albany		x											
State University at Binghamton		x											
State University at Buffalo		x											
State University at Stony Brook		x											
Medical Centers													
Downstate Medical Center	x												
Upstate Medical Center	x												
Colleges of Arts and Science													
College at Brockport					x								
College at Buffalo					x								
College at Cortland					x								
College at Fredonia					x								
College at Geneseo					x								
College at New Paltz					x								
College at Old Westbury					x								
College at Oneonta					x								
College at Oswego					x								
College at Plattsburgh					x								
College at Potsdam					x								
College at Purchase					x								
Herkimer-Rome-Utica Area College at Frankfort (1971)					x								
Specialized Colleges													
State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University			x										
State University Maritime College	x												
Agricultural and Technical Colleges													
Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Canton						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Cobleskill						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Delhi						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale						x							
Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville						x							

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a	b	c	d
										G	MC G	G C	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Statutory Colleges													
New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University	x												
New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University			x										
New York State College of Human Ecology at Cornell University		x											
New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University		x											
New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University	x		(2)										
Community Colleges						38		38				x	
Board of Higher Education, City University of New York													
City University of New York													
Bernard Baruch School of Business		x			x			x					
Brooklyn College		x			x			x					
City College					x			x					
College in Bedford-Stuyvesant					x			x					
Graduate Center		x						x					
Hunter College		x			x			x					
John Jay College of Criminal Justice					x			x					
Lehman College					x			x					
Mt. Sinai School of Medicine	x												
Queens College					x			x					
Richmond College					x			x					
York College					x			x					
Community Colleges						8		8					
NORTH CAROLINA													
State Board of Higher Education													x
Board of Trustees, University of North Carolina													
University of North Carolina											x		
at Asheville					x								
at Chapel Hill		x											
at Charlotte					x								
at Greensboro		x											
North Carolina State University at Fort Bragg			x										
Board of Trustees, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University													
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University				x						x			
Board of Trustees, Appalachian State University													
Appalachian State University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, East Carolina University													
East Carolina University					x	3					x		
Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State College													
Elizabeth City State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Fayetteville State University													
Fayetteville State University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University													
North Carolina Central University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, North Carolina School of the Arts													
North Carolina School of the Arts					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Pembroke State University													
Pembroke State University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University													
Western Carolina University					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Winston-Salem State University													
Winston-Salem State University					x					x			
State Board of Education					x	15		15					x[3]

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
NORTH DAKOTA													
North Dakota State Board of Higher Education						2		2				x	
University of North Dakota													
at Grand Forks		x											
at Ellendale					x								
Williston Center						x							
North Dakota State University			x										
Dickinson State College					x								
Mayville State College					x								
Minot State College					x								
State School of Forestry				x									
State School of Science					x								
Valley City State College					x								
OHIO													
Ohio Board of Regents													x
Board of Trustees of Ohio University											x		
Ohio University													
at Athens		x				7							
Board of Trustees of Ohio State University											x		
Ohio State University			x			4							
Board of Trustees of Bowling Green State University											x		
Bowling Green State University		x				4							
Board of Trustees of Central State University										x			
Central State University					x								
Board of Trustees of Cleveland State University											x		
Cleveland State University					x	3							
Board of Trustees of Kent State University											x		
Kent State University		x				8							
Board of Trustees of Miami University											x		
Miami University		x				2							
Board of Trustees of the University of Akron										x			
University of Akron		x											
Board of Trustees of the University of Cincinnati											x		
University of Cincinnati		x				2							
Board of Directors of the University of Toledo										x			
University of Toledo		x											
Board of Trustees of Wright State University											x		
Wright State University					x	2							
Board of Trustees of Youngstown State University										x			
Youngstown State University		x											
OKLAHOMA													
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education						6		6					x
Regents of the University of Oklahoma										x			
University of Oklahoma		x											
Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges						4					x		
Oklahoma State University			x										
Cameron State Agricultural College			(2)		x								
Langston University			(2)	x									
Oklahoma Panhandle State College			(2)		x								
State Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges											x		
Central State College					x								
East Central State College					x								
Northeastern State College					x								
Northwestern State College					x								
Southeastern State College					x								
Southwestern State College					x								
Board of Regents, Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts										x			
Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts					x								
Board of Regents, Northern Oklahoma College										x			
Northern Oklahoma College						x							
Board of Regents, Oklahoma Military Academy										x			
Oklahoma Military Academy						x							
Board of Regents, Tulsa Junior College										x			
Tulsa Junior College						x							

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions under State boards	Total institutions not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1] a	b	c	d
										G	MC G	G C	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
OREGON													
Oregon State Educational Coordinating Council													
State Board of Higher Education													x
University of Oregon											x		
at Eugene		x											
Dental School at Portland	x												
Medical School at Portland	x												
Oregon State University			x										
Eastern Oregon College					x								
Oregon College of Education					x								
Oregon Technical Institute					x								
Portland State University		x											
Southern Oregon College					x								
State Board of Education						12		12					x[3]
PENNSYLVANIA													
Board of Trustees, Pennsylvania State University													
Pennsylvania State University													
at University Park						18					x		
at Hershey (Medical Center)			x										
at King of Prussia (Graduate Center)	x		(2)										
at Middletown (Capitol Center)			(2)		x								
Board of Trustees, University of Pittsburgh			(2)		x								
University of Pittsburgh		x				4					x		
Board of Trustees, Temple University													
Temple University		x								x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Bloomsburg													
Bloomsburg State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, California													
California State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Cheyney													
Cheyney State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Clarion													
Clarion State College					x					x			
Board of Trustese, State College, East Stroudsburg													
East Stroudsburg State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Edinboro													
Edinboro State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Indiana University of Pennsylvania													
Indiana University of Pennsylvania		x				2							x
Board of Trustees, State College, Kutztown													
Kutztown State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Lock Haven													
Lock Haven State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Mansfield													
Mansfield State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Millersville													
Millersville State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Shippensburg													
Shippensburg State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, Slippery Rock													
Slippery Rock State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, State College, West Chester													
West Chester State College					x					x			
Board of Presidents of State Colleges[4]													
State Council on Education[4]						14		14					
RHODE ISLAND													
Board of Regents													
University of Rhode Island											x		
Rhode Island College			x										
Rhode Island Junior College					x	x							

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a	b	c	d
										G	MC G	G C	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
SOUTH CAROLINA													
South Carolina State Commission on Higher Education													x
Board of Trustees, University of South Carolina													
University of South Carolina		x				8					x		
Board of Trustees, Clemson University													
Clemson University			x			2					x		
Board of Trustees, Medical University of South Carolina													
Medical University of South Carolina	x									x			
South Carolina State College Board of Trustees													
Francis Marion College					x						x		
College of Charleston					x								
Board of Trustees, South Carolina State College													
South Carolina State College				x						x			
Trustees of Winthrop College													
Winthrop College					x					x			
Board of Visitors of The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina													
The Citadel, Military College of South Carolina					x					x			
SOUTH DAKOTA													
Board of Regents of All Higher Education													
University of South Dakota		x										x	
South Dakota State University			x										
Black Hills State College					x								
Dakota State College					x								
Northern State College					x								
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	x												
Southern State College					x								
TENNESSEE													
Tennessee Higher Education Commission												x	
Board of Trustees, University of Tennessee											x		
University of Tennessee													
at Knoxville			x										
at Martin			(2)		x								
at Memphis	x		(2)										
at Nashville			(2)		x								
at Chattanooga					x								
State Board of Education[4]												x	
Austin Peay State University					x								
East Tennessee State University					x								
Memphis State University		x											
Middle Tennessee State University				x									
Tennessee State University					x								
Tennessee Technical University					x								
Community Colleges						12							
TEXAS													
Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System						42							x
Board of Regents of the University of Texas System								42			x		
University of Texas													
at Austin		x											
at Arlington					x								
at Dallas					x								
El Paso					x								
the Permian Basin					x								
t San Antonio	x												
Dental Branch at Houston	x												
Medical School at Houston	x												
Medical School at Dallas	x												
Medical Branch at Galveston	x												
Medical School at San Antonio	x												
Graduate School at Houston (Bio-Medical Sciences)	x												
Dental School at San Antonio	x												
Nursing School (system-wide)					x								
School of Public Health at Houston	x												

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions under State boards	Total institutions not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1] a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Board of Directors, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University System													
Texas A&M University			x								x		
Prairie View A&M College			(2)	x									
Tarleton State College			(2)		x								
Texas Maritime Academy	x												
Board of Regents, Texas Tech University													
Texas Tech University		x									x		
at Lubbock (Medical School)	x												
Board of Regents, Texas Senior Colleges													
Angelo State University											x		
Sam Houston State University					x								
Southwest Texas State University					x								
Sul Ross State University					x								
					x								
Board of Regents, East Texas State University													
East Texas State University		x								x			
Board of Regents, Lamar State College of Technology													
Lamar State College of Technology					x					x			
Board of Regents, Midwestern University													
Midwestern University					x					x			
Board of Regents, North Texas State University													
North Texas State University		x								x			
Board of Regents, Pan American College													
Pan American College					x					x			
Board of Regents, Stephen F. Austin State University													
Stephen F. Austin State University					x					x			
Board of Directors, Texas A & I University													
Texas A & I University					x					x			
Board of Directors, Texas Southern University													
Texas Southern University					x					x			
Board of Regents, Texas Woman's University													
Texas Woman's University		x								x			
Board of Regents, University of Houston													
University of Houston		x								x			
Board of Regents, West Texas State University													
West Texas State University					x					x			
State Board for Vocational Education[4]													
UTAH													
Utah State Board of Higher Education						5							
University of Utah		x									x		
Utah State University			x										
Southern Utah State College					x								
Weber State College					x								
State Board for Vocational Education													x[5]
VERMONT													
Board of Trustees, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College													
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College			x							x			
Board of Trustees, The Vermont State Colleges													
Castleton State College											x		
Johnson State College					x								
Lyndon State College					x								
					x								
VIRGINIA													
Council of Higher Education for Virginia						13		13					x
Board of Visitors of the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia													
University of Virginia											x		
at Charlottesville						2							
at Fairfax (George Mason College)		x											
at Fredericksburg (Mary Washington College)					x								
at Wise (Clinch Valley College)					x								
					x								
Board of Visitors, Virginia Commonwealth University													
Virginia Commonwealth University	x	x									x		

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions: under State boards	Total institutions: not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1]: a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute													
Virginia Polytechnic Institute			x							x			
Board of Visitors, College of William and Mary													
College of William and Mary		x				2					x		
Board of Visitors, Old Dominion University													
Old Dominion University					x					x			
Board of Visitors, Longwood College													
Longwood College					x								
Board of Visitors, Madison College													
Madison College					x					x			
Board of Visitors, Norfolk State College													
Norfolk State College					x					x			
Board of Visitors, Radford College													
Radford College					x					x			
Board of Visitors, Virginia Military Institute													
Virginia Military Institute					x					x			
Board of Visitors, Virginia State College													
Virginia State College				x						x			
WASHINGTON													
Council on Higher Education													x
Board of Regents, University of Washington													
University of Washington		x								x			
Board of Regents, Washington State University													
Washington State University			x							x			
Board of Trustees, Central Washington State College													
Central Washington State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Eastern Washington State College													
Eastern Washington State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Evergreen State College													
Evergreen State College					x					x			
Board of Trustees, Western Washington State College													
Western Washington State College					x					x			
State Board for Community College Education						22		22					x[3]
WEST VIRGINIA													
West Virginia Board of Regents												x	
West Virginia University													
at Morgantown			x		x	2							
at Kanaw Valley (Graduate Center)			(2)		x	2							
Marshall University					x								
Bluefield State College					x								
Concord College					x								
Fairmont State College					x								
Glenville State College					x								
Shepherd College					x								
West Liberty State College					x	1							
West Virginia Institute of Technology					x								
West Virginia State College					x								
West Virginia Board of Education[4]													

BASIC REFERENCE TABLE—Continued

State Boards Responsible for Public Higher Education and Names of Institutional Units for Which They Are Responsible, by Type

State, board, and institution	Separate professional school	State university	State university and land-grant college combined	Land-grant college only	4-year or more college	2-year college	Total institutions under State boards	Total institutions not under State boards	Total public institutions	Type of Board[1] a G	b MC G	c G C	d C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a	8b	9	10			
WISCONSIN													
Coordinating Council for Higher Education													x
The Regents of the University of Wisconsin											x		
University of Wisconsin						13							
at Madison			x										
at Milwaukee		x	(2)										
at Green Bay			(2)		x								
at Parkside			(2)		x								
Board of Regents of the State Universities											x		
Wisconsin State University						4							
at Eau Claire					x								
at Lacrosse					x								
at Oshkosh					x								
at Platteville					x								
at River Falls					x								
at Stevens Point					x								
Stout State University					x								
at Superior					x								
at Whitewater					x								
Wisconsin Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education[4]						3		3					[3]
WYOMING													
Higher Education Council of Wyoming													x
The Trustees of the University of Wyoming										x			
University of Wyoming			x										
Community College Commission[4]						7		7					[3]
PUERTO RICO													
Council on Higher Education, University of Puerto Rico													
University of Puerto Rico						3						x	
at Rio Piedras			x										
at San Juan	x		(2)		x								
at Mayaguez			(2)		x								
at Cayey			(2)		x								
GUAM													
Board of Regents, University of Guam										x			
University of Guam					x								
CANAL ZONE													
Division of Schools, the Canal Zone										x			
Canal Zone College						x							
VIRGIN ISLANDS													
Department of Education, The Virgin Islands										x			
College of the Virgin Islands					x								

Footnotes to Basic Reference Table

[1] The boards are classified by types, coded:
(a) G, governing board;
(b) MCG, multicampus governing board;
(c) GC, governing-coordinating board;
(d) C, coordinating board; and
(e) "Other" board.
In this table the "other" boards are footnoted following the names of the boards. For description of boards by types, see the definition of terms in Part I.

[2] In this study, all the component units of a land-grant institution under the governance of one board are considered to be part of the land-grant program.

[3] Indicates responsibility for 2-year units only, particularly in those States having separate coordinating boards by levels—senior institutional units and junior-community college units.

[4] Supervising, accrediting, certifying and/or "other" board.

[5] Board for vocational-technical education having responsibility for administrative and governing functions of 2-year technical colleges: Utah Technical College at Provo and Utah Technical College at Salt Lake, for which the Utah State Board of Higher Education also has certain responsibilities.

APPENDIXES

Status Report of Statewide Coordinating Agencies*

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In the past 20 years, more than 40 changes have been made in statewide coordinating procedures in some 31 states. Clearly, relations between higher education and State government are in a condition of extreme flux, and persons on "both sides" would do well to try to understand what has been happening and why, and where it all may be leading.

The American Council on Education, accordingly, commissioned a study (without necessarily endorsing its findings) of "Statewide Systems of Higher Education," published in 1970. The following summary observations are drawn from its pages.

Types of Coordination:

Three major alternatives exist for statewide coordination of higher education: *voluntary associations* among the universities and colleges themselves, operating with some degree of formality on a statewide basis; *coordinating boards,* created by statute to operate between the institutional or segmental governing boards and the organs of state government; and *consolidated governing boards* that supersede individual governing boards and administer public higher education from one center (sometimes without jurisdiction over community colleges).

All voluntary associations are composed of members from the institutions participating and have no binding powers. Consolidated governing boards are composed nearly exclusively of non-institutional members and have strong regulatory powers. Coordinating boards vary widely, from those with a majority of institutional members and advisory powers to those with all public members and some regulatory powers.

The table on page indicates some of the changes in types of coordination that have taken place during the past 30 years.

CHANGES IN HIGHER EDUCATION COORDINATION

	1939	1949	1959	1964	1969	
Number of States with:						
No Formal Coordination	33	28	17	11	2	
Voluntary Coordination	0	3	7	4	2	
Coor. B'd.—Advisory	1	1	5	11	13)	) 27
Coord. B'd. Regulatory	1	2	5	7	14)	
Consol. Governing B'd.	15	16	16	17	19	

From this information (and other in the study), it appears that:

1. Almost all States now have some form of formal coordination.
2. The trend toward voluntary coordination reached its peak in the 1950's, but is now markedly receding.
3. Within the coordinating board category, the trend toward public member majorities is revealed in 25 out of 27 boards. But only 13 of the 25 have all public members.
4. Within the coordinating board category, the trend recently is toward granting more regulatory powers, but 13 out of the 27 still must be classified as essentially advisory.
5. The consolidated governing board category remains quite stable, neither gaining nor losing many adherents.

Our Findings:

Despite the impressive diversity and vitality of American higher education which has emerged in the absence of system, there is now a basic and obvious need for coordination of higher education to occur at the State level. Where, previously, state offices made piecemeal decisions which implicitly coordinated the system, trends toward management information systems and program budgeting now clearly indicate the piecemeal approach is over, and that the choice henceforth will be between coordination by overall State planning offices or by a separate agency specializing in higher education. Because we contend that higher education is qualitatively a different kind of activity from other state programs, we think it justified "special pleading" to endorse a separate State agency.

This agency will have an extremely difficult task —to convince State authorities the public interest in higher education is being protected, and at the same time reassure the universities and colleges it is respecting their autonomy as much as possible. In pursuing this delicate balance, the agency will be strengthened by the following conditions:

1. **Strong Executive Staff:** The need has been stressed over and over by observers of statewide coordination, but since the problem remains, it must be repeated here. Somehow, persons who combine major academic stature with sensibility to the State's point of view must be persuaded to enter this field. Higher salaries will help, but the attractiveness of the position also depends upon the quality of the

*Summary of report presented to Information Session G at the 25th National Conference on Higher Education, sponsored by the American Association for Higher Education, Chicago, Illinois, March 2, 1970. *Permission to quote restricted.*

staff and board membership and the degree of support received both from higher education and the State government. Until now, such support has not been consistent.

2. **Strong Board Membership:** There should be at least a majority of high quality public members, and either a minority of institutional representatives or very strong academic advisory committees.

3. **Strong Academic Advisory Committees:** No matter how "academically sensitive" the staff may be, it is a basic protection for the institutions that their views be heard early in the decisionmaking process.

4. **Strong Board Powers:** All agencies should be charged with comprehensive long-range planning, involving both the public and private sectors. They must have the power to establish, in consultation with the institutions, categories for data reporting, and power to require such information as is demonstrably necessary for good planning. In addition, the study recommends various agency powers in program review, budget review, capital outlay, and Federal programs.

Higher Education By Design: Trends and Issues of the 70's*

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This investigation began in 1967 to seek answers to two questions about statewide planning: First, how is planning for higher education being done at the statewide level? and, second, what is the significance of this planning at the local institutional level?

Some 600 interviews were conducted with legislators, coordinators, administrators, and faculty in four states—California, Florida, Illinois, and New York (States selected because of ther relatively long experience with statewide planning).

The central problems confronting statewide planners seem to be changing. The main task of the statewide coordinating agencies in the 1960's was planning for rapid growth and expansion. Consequently, it focused on such issues as number of campuses, cost of instruction, and classroom size. Activities, typically, were routine, means-oriented, and concerned with logistics. The new challenge of the 1970's is academic reform, involving reassessment of curriculums, programs, and methods of instruction and governance. Forces causing the "qualitative crisis" include the growing diversity and needs of students, student and faculty demands for educational reform, and growing interest in utilizing colleges and universities in combating social problems.

Statewide planning has helped to:

1. Control the expansion of new public campuses and new educational programs.
2. Stimulate the widespread development of institutional planning.
3. Extend educational opportunities.
4. Justify the increasing operating and capital budgets of higher education.
5. Promote institutional differentiation among public colleges and universities.

However, statewide planning has failed to:

1. Define and eliminate unnecessary duplication of programs, nor has it been successful in discontinuing obsolete or inadequate programs.
2. Integrate the private sector with the public in an orderly development of higher education.
3. Promote large scale cooperative efforts among institutions.
4. Direct sufficient attention to the issues of quality, excellence, and substance.
5. Unify the higher education network in all States.
6. Be a continual and ongoing process.

The single most important conclusion is that educational autonomy and the level of performance of colleges and universities have improved as a result of statewide planning and coordination during a period of massive expansion in higher education. Although formal and legal control has been increasingly centralized at the State level, growth of enrollments has allowed schools to expand and develop their education programs in the directions they desired.

Four types of action now seem necessary. First, statewide planners must be recruited who understand the problems and potentials of higher education and who can exert strong leadership. Second, substantive planning must receive a higher priority among the responsibilities of coordinating agencies. Third, only a small staff is needed for substantive planning since this staff can be supplemented by experts who serve on a temporary basis. Fourth, State officials and institutional personnel must reassess their orientation to educational planning. They must provide full support for their State planners and look upon them as the key source of advice on public policy issues concerned with higher education.

*Summary of report presented to Information Session G on "status of statewide planning coordinating agencies" at the 25th National Conference on Higher Education, sponsored by the American Association for Higher Education, Chicago, Illinois, March 2, 1970. *Permission to quote restricted.*

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